CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 226 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
16th "	Plassy Del Aterik	7346
18th "	Nor'unda	16118
27th "	Mandalay	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Morea	10890
12th "	Khiva*	6947
23rd "	Karmala	8948
30th "	Naldera	15825
6th Nov.	Syria	6660

*Fully booked from China, will not carry passengers from Bombay.
†E. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Date About.	Steamer.	—
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
15th "	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
3rd Sept.	Bamora	Karachi & P Gulf 10 a.m.
7th "	Chakla	Karachi direct 11 a.m.
8th "	Arratoon Apcar	East and South Africa, Via Prebunder.
9th "	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be enquired with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
†Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16 h Sept.	21st Sept.
Toshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept	23th Sept.
Taian Maru	Y. Kawashima	3138	7th Oct.	13th Oct.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sanuki Maru	J. Shinozaki	24th Sept.	30th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	24th Sept.	30th Sept.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	5th Oct.	10th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Orure. Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
35-37, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,0 ,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,140/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,221/6
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawapore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnppore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	65,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by specia arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
E P STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggre gate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made pay able to one or more of to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 4, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in terest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on ap plication.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PUR CHASED on the principal commercial cen tres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-2
Reserve Fund	15,69,858 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and in terest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of in terest which can be ascertained on applica tion.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CRE DITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved secu rity.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KALRA.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£785,943
Reserve Fund	£230,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 3 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
A. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 294 Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apolli Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,00 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascer tained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description trans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Har bin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lione, Manila, Naga saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allow ed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 pro vided that the amount of half-yearly interes is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Luck now, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 56,00,000
Annual income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD,
CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.
S. B. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay-Branch,
20, Mellows Street, Bombay.

SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS
of Superior Quality can be had on Moderate Retail and wholesale price from
THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
POST BOX No. 403,
Telegrams "EASTKIP." BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE
6-1 Clive St., Calcutta
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—— *G. N. B. Vas,*
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, *Branch Secretary*
Resident Manager, Calcutta. LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Mr. Merchant
If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO:
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A visit will positively profit you
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.
The Bombay Commercial Museum Building,
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 818, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audi according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. Th supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investiga tion and Valuation, is entrusted to an ex perienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
RAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HOTEL.
THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
as which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIAL
Compatent Chota, High Tea and Bill
Charney Road, Bombay

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Dak Bunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

MISCELLANEOUS

ENGINEER, Mechanical and Civil, wide experience, will shortly be open for engagement. R. B. STEWART, Box 52, Colombo. 4890

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and thos who are desirous to proceed overseas apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay. 4622

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER, good salary. Apply personally to Dr. ZAKERIA MOLEDINA, L. M. & S., Gavli Moholla, Pydhonie. 4981

WANTED—Experienced ENGINEER for efficiently managing ginning factories connected with steam and gas engines. Apply sharp to SETH NARAYANDAS, c/o Talukchand Dilsukhrai, 359-361, Kalbadevi. 4942

WANTED—TYPIST, SALESMEN, SALE GIRLS for a leading Indian firm, knowledge of English essential. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 124, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 497

WANTED—Two GRADUATES or UNDER-GRADUATES with teaching experience or trained teachers, Urdu knowing preferred, to join Muslim School, Panchgani, opening on 4th October. Liberal pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4978

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SURGEON (Female) for the Maternity Ward at Burhanpur. She should be experienced in Maternity and Gynaecological Surgical work. Free quarters and Private practice if not interfering with Hospital work allowed. Apply stating terms to Civil Surgeon Khandwa C. P. with testimonials. 4826

WANTED—OFFICE SUPERVISOR, ACCOUNTANT, TYPIST, TIME-KEEPER, HEAD STOREKEEPER, ASSISTANT STOREKEEPER, etc., for Cement Factory at Dwarka. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected, to THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD., 6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 4965

WANTED—A well-qualified VAID with good knowledge of modern medicinal systems, to manufacture Yunani and Ayurvedic medicines in strict compliance with the instructions of the Ancients, and to control the working of the Joint Pharmacy on modern scientific lines, terms offered according to qualifications. Apply before 30th October, 1920, to the SECRETARY, Gwalior Ayurvedic and Yunani Pharmacy, Ltd., Gwalior, C. I. 4974

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS for shorthand and other business publications on pay commission or both. Literature Free. THE UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND BUREAU (BC) Delhi. 4907

WANTED—A STORE PURCHASER for a Spinning and Weaving Mill. Apply Box No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4972

WANTED—A GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY, preferably in a cotton centre, in or adjoining the Nizam's Territory. Apply with full particulars, quoting the lowest price acceptable to Box No. 1120, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4944

WANTED to represent Indian and Foreign Companies by an up-country traveller, who has travelled already throughout Punjab, Rajputanta, U. P. Behar Bengal and C. P. in connection with Insurance business. Working as Insurance Secretary and Bank Manager since 13 years. Excellent Reference Correspondence invited to Box No. 1108, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE in Kalyan, a valuable PLOT of LAND, most suitable for building purposes. Price Rs. 5,000. Apply to Box No. 1030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4861

FOR SALE—Few NEW OVERLAND Mode "4" and FORD TOURING CARS for immediate delivery with Petrol facilities at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 4851

HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC AND RED LEAD PAINT, PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT, PRIMUS STOVES, etc., just arrived. For particulars and prices please apply to KODAK AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4939

FOR SALE.—A Large Property on Hornby Road well built and has recently been repaired area 200 sq. yds., suitable for a Bank or Office or a Shop and Offices. For further information Apply to Box No. 1102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4879

FOR SALE—One tandem compound condensing high-pressure 14"; low pressure, 24' stroke 24". Rope ENGINE of six gaps of 2" fly wheel 10f'. diamature with second motion lying at Khamgaon. (2) LOOSE, 13 ginns with all their parts lying at Akola. As for more particulars inquire with following address. RAMGOPAL DAUDAS RATHI Khamgaon. 4891

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A very few godowns and rooms for office in the Great Western Building in Apollo Street only. Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co. Rooms Nos. 1-2-3, on second floor. 4676

TO BE LET—BLOCKS and ROOMS for high class Hindus. Building is almost new, rooms and godowns will be on reasonable rates. Place: Odhavram opposite Tardeo Alliance Mills. Within from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. 4938

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

A NEW ROAD ROLLER, 8 or 10 tons, Steam or oil driven; delivery within three months. Dealers to communicate with the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Hyderabad (Sind), giving specifications and quotations. 4919

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA). LIMITED.

OWING to the strike of our Installation workmen, the delivery of "SHELL" PETROL is temporarily SUSPENDED. 4949

THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO. LIMITED

OWING to the strike of our Installation workmen, the delivery of "I. B. P." Petrol is temporarily suspended. 4967

THE BUXA FOREST BYE-PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the terms of the Circular already sent to the Shareholders of this Company claims for shares in the Buxa Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., should now be sent to the address given below.

(Sd.) R. R. GRIFFITH.
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

25, Mangoe Lane,
Calcutta, 14th September, 1920. 4936

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Hose Canvas Europe special quality 2½" will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 28th day of September, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the iffice of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALL,
Storekeeper.
4973

NOTICE.

WANTED by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, B. G. Section a fully qualified SIGNAL INSPECTOR. Pay Rs. 160 to 200 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the

SIGNAL ENGINEER,
B. B. & C. I. Railway,
Church Gate Street, Bombay. 4962

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED HONG KONG MILLS.

SALE OF WASTE.

Flue-dust, Willow-dust, Tares and Hoops.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the entire production both ready and forward, up to 30th September, 1921, of waste of all sorts, flue-dust, willow-dust, tares and hoops produced at the Company's Hong-Kong Mills on forms to be had from the Company's Registered Office, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, and will be received at the Office up till 4 p.m. of SATURDAY, the 25th instant. A deposit of Rs. 300 in respect of waste of all sorts and Rs. 100 in respect of flue-dust, willow-dust, tares and hoops should accompany all tenders. Cotton waste is open for inspection at the Mills. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, Mills, Chinchpokli, Cross Lane.

PILANI WADIA HALAI & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th September, 1920. 4952

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

SECOND CALL OF RUPEES SEVEN, ANNAS EIGHT PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at Meeting of the Directors held on the 15th day of July 1920. a Call of Rupees annas 8 per share was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid the 1st day of November 1920 at the Head Office of the Bank, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, or at any of the following Branches:—

Sub-branches:—Shroff Bazaar (Sha Memon Street) Share Bazaar (Apollo Street).
CALCUTTA: (28, Dalhousie Square).
Sub-branch:—Bara Bazaar.
CAWNPORE,.
Sub-branch:—Chandausi.
HYDERABAD, (Deccan).
LUCKNOW.
Sub-branch:—Hathras.
MADRAS, (9, Popham's Broadway).
RANGOON

and that interest at the rate of nine centum per annum will be charged on amounts not paid on the due date from such date date of payment. The payments in respect of this Call will only be accepted if the amount covers the Call due on all the Shares of which members are registered as holders on the 12th day of September 1920 and upon production of the Notice which will be sent to all such shareholders through the post. Any shareholder not having received this Notice by the 15th day of October 1920 should immediately communicate with the Tata Industrial Bank Limited, Share Transfer Department Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, when a duplicate will be issued.

All remittances must be made in Government Currency Notes, or by cheques or Bankers' drafts payable in Bombay free of charge. Payments by Money Order cannot be accepted and will be returned.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th day of September to the 30th day of September 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.
16th, July, 1920 3962

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for WORKS in the CONSTRUCTION of STORM-WATER-DRAINS (1) in Naigam Cross Road between Naigam Road and Tulsi Pipe Road and (2) in Dadar Road between Vincent Road and Naigam Cross Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 29th day of September, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specificatin, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage,, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 20th Sept. 1920. 4970

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of constructing latrines and urinals with Caretaker's quarters including sanitary fittings, etc., at Abdul Rehman Street, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the THURSDAY 30th day of September, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN.
Ag. Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th September, 1920. 4976

NOTICE.

THE UNION MILLS, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are informed that the DIVIDEND WARRANTS have not been posted as previously intimated owing to the Postal Strike. They are therefore requested to apply for same at the Registered Office of the Company.

David Sassoon & Co., Ld.,
T. POWELL,
Manager,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 20th Sept. 1920. 4969

NOTICE.

A BRANCH of the INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE (established 1906) is OPENED in Mahratta High School Premises, on Sandhurst Road, opposite Gandharva Maha Vidhalaya, where classes in Book-Keeping and other Commercial subjects are solely conducted by the PRINCIPAL A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., from 7-30 to 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) Enrollment daily. 4678

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

SEALED OFFERS, by letter, for Conducting Auctions from 1st October, 1920, to 31st March, 1922, in the R. I. M. Dockyard and elsewhere as may be directed, will be received by the Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine in his Office in this Dockyard up to 3 p.m. of the 27th instant.

(2) Offers must be accompanied by Bank of Bombay Receipt for Rs. 500 or by Government Paper to that extent which should not be endorsed to any Government Officer but which should stand in the name of the Tenderer. Offers must be sent by Registered post and cover superscribed "Offers for Conducting Auctions."

(3) Lotting of Stores will be done departmentally but all other work in connection with the Auctions will have to be performed by the Auctioneers

(4) The successful Tenderer will be obliged to enter into an Agreement, form of which can be seen in Marine Office.

(5) The Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Offer.

(Sd.) EDWARD HEADLAM.
Director: Royal Indian Marine.
4961

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI FATEH MAHOMED HAJI JUSAB has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which, the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 990 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3582 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Thakkar Khimji Laiji, on or towards the West by the said Ripon Road, on or towards the North by the property of Mowivi Haji Abdulla Jitekar and on or towards the South by the private passage belonging to Haji Essa Haji Essack, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Takes under E Ward No. 3753 (1) and Street No. 5.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4913

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913:

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the creditors of the abovenamed Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of October, 1920, at five o'clock in the afternoon at the office of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, at Colaba Causeway, Bombay, for the purpose of considering whether any application shall be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidator in the place of or jointly with the undersigned and Frank Cartwright Rimington, Esq. the joint and several Liquidators appointed by the abovenamed Company.

Dated this 17th day of Sept. 1920.

N. H. MOOS,
Liquidator of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, (In Voluntary Liquidation).
4964

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 721 of 1919.

THE NATIONAL FINANCING and COMMISSION CORPORATION, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 having its registered office at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

v.

LIEUT. ARCHIE BREWIN, I.A.R.O., of Bombay European Inhabitant, serving in the Labour Corps Camp Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force Basra. ..... Defendant.

To,

Lieut. ARCHIE BREWIN, I.A.R.O.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff Corporation abovenamed has filed the above suit against you claiming from you Rs. 6,095-12-0 as per particulars annexed to the Plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit and that the Court has fixed the 30th day of November 1920 at 11-30 (S. T.) for hearing and final disposal thereof and that you are hereby required to appear in Court at that time and that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 18th day of Sept. 1920.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4968

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Sheth HAJI SHAKOOR GANY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to purchase from PHIROJSHAH SORABJEE MEHENTI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, the immoveable property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. Any person having any claim or interest by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, mortgage, share, charge, lien, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof, in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 7,354 square yards which with the buildings standing thereon, is registered in Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 573, Collector's New No. 2737, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 7140 of the Pension and Tax Tenure and under Collector's Old No. 104, Collector's New No. 11315, Old Survey No. 341 and New Survey No. 7149 of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3324 (1), 3324 (2), 3324 (3), and street Nos. 1, 2 and 3 situate at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the property formerly of the late Haji Haroon Sidick, deceased, on the South by the property formerly of Framji Cawasji Marker, but now of Bomanji Kassinath, on the West by the Sea and on the East by the Nepean Sea Road.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1920.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4980

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE, on SATURDAY, the 25th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Show Rooms, in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, ice chest, rich glass, porcelain platedware, table cutlery, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, marble and plain top tables, teapoys, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, Chubb's and Harichand's large size safes, D. C. current electric ceiling fans, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, bohemian glass electric gas chandeliers, bedroom chest of drawers, lady's writing tables, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, French safe, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of W. Hagerton, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st September, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Under instructions from Mr. Kubalaya Raj, and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree dated the 9th day of April, 1920, and made by the Bombay High Court in Suit No. 1797 of 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), put up for sale at the premises the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

LOT A.—All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) together with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,500 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Lallubhai Nathuchand Chawalla, on or towards the West by the plots being Lots B and C hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas Kanji.

LOT B.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) situate on the South side of the said Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,940 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the plot being Lot A hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the Doongersey Road, on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road and on or towards the South by the plot being Lot C hereinafter described.

LOT C.—All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) with the out-house standing thereon, lying and being on the Eastern side of Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,660 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the plot being Lot A hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the said Doongersey Road and on or towards the North by the plot being Lot B hereinbefore described and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas Kanji.

The three plots above described at present form one property which contains by admeasurement about 7,100 square yards and bears Collector's Old No. 572, New No. 2718, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7255 and the buildings standing thereon are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D No. 3230, Street Nos. 2 and 4. The said property is at present in the occupation of Mr. Kubalaya Raj, but vacant possession thereof will be given on completion of the sale.

The property will, in the first instance be put up for sale in one lot, and if not sold in one lot then the same will be put up in three separate lots as specified above. The property will be marked and staked out in three lots and will be open for inspection by intending purchasers for a week before the date of the sale.

The property as divided into the three lots specified above is shown on a plan signed by Messrs. Raghunath Mukund and Co., the Vendor's Engineers, and deposited with Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, the Vendor's Solicitors.

For inspection of the plan above referred to as also of the conditions under which the sale will be held, apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, the Vendor's Attorneys at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., at their office at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sale to-day at 5 p.m. (S. T.)
A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT TANK STREET.

Under instructions of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Vendors.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messnage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tank Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1598, New No. 8723, Old Survey No. 2617 and New Survey No. 4038 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Government ground and public passage, on or towards the West by Tank Street on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahimi Abdul Karim and on or towards the South by a gully and beyond that the property of Nubee Miyaji and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 292 and Street Nos. 83—85.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Sept. 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
A Rare Opportunity to the Capitalists and Jewellery Merchants.

Auction Sale of very valuable Diamonds, Pearls, Rubbies, Ornaments, etc.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors for the owner, Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room No. 41, Esplanade Road, Fort (next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors), the following jewellery:—

4 Diamond Bangles.
1 pair Diamond Bracelets.
1 pair Diamond and Emerald Necklace.
2 Diamond and Cutside Rings.
1 pair Diamond and Emerald Bracelets.
1 Diamond and Rubby Ear-rings (one pair).
2 English Diamond and Emerald Rings.
4 Diamond Rings.
2 Diamond and Rubby Rose Rings.
2 Diamond and Emerald Rose Rings.
2 Diamond Marquise.
2 Diamond Rubby and Emerald Marquise.
1 Diamond and Rubby Ring, Rose patent.
2 Diamond Collar Buttons.
1 set of Diamond Buttons.
1 Diamond Nose Ring.
1 Diamond and Rubby Ear-ring.
1 pair of Diamond and Rubby Ear-rings.
1 Pearl Necklace.
4 Pearl Bangles.
4 Pearl and Rubby Bangles.
2 Pearl and Rubby Necklaces.
2 Pearl and Rubby Bracelets.
2 Diamond Rings.
1 Gold Necklace.
1 Gold 18 ct. Watch (Hanting).
1 Gold Wrist Watch with Chain, 14 k. j.

Goods will be on view 4 days before the Sale day.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance of the purchase money shall have to be paid within three days from the Slae day.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st September, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Parcels and Luggage at Victoria Terminus.

Under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, SATURDAY, the 25th and MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed parcels and luggage consisting of bales of cotton piece-goods, trunks, and boxes, English Medicines, haberdashery, boots and shoes cases, clour, brass, copper and enammeled ware, glass bangles, machinery old clothing, umbrellas, tins of ghee, raising rice and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of the sale and the delivery of the goods will be on the spot

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 10-30 a.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at the surplus textiles sales depot at Colaba (the premises of the old army clothing factory) by order of the assistant Controller, textiles sales of the Indian Munitions Board a very great lot Government clothing consisting of blankets and other miscellanous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 10-30 a.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at the surplus textiles sales depot at Parel order of the Assistant Controller, textiles sales of the Indian Munition Board, a very great lot of Government clothing consisting of Blankets and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of auction.

Cash will be required at the time of the sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st September, 1920.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of landed property at Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Sept., 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10p.m.

GABY DESLYS

n her Last & Greatest Picture

"The God of Luck"

Comedy Drama in 7 Reels.

AND

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE WORLD'S SWEETHEART!

You ll remember
MARY PICKFORD
IN
"DADDY LONG LEGS"
See her again
IN
"THE HOODLUM"
SHOWING AT
THE EMPIRE
NEXT SATURDAY.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
PRESENT
"LICHTNING-BRYCE"
(Second Week—episodes 4-5, and 6-6,000 feet) featuring the incomparable, intrepid daredevil pair

Jack Roxie
AND
Ann Little

The Management of the Globe Cinema have the pleasure to announce that every arrangement have been satisfactorily made for the comfort and convenience of ladies and families, patronising this sumptuous, palatial Picture Mahal, and the management are glad to note that their arrangements have been very much appreciated by the large number of Parsis, Hindu and European ladies and families who now every Week come regularly to the

GLOBE
CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).
Four Shows daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P.M. MATINEE ON THURSDAY AT 5-30 P.M.

THE H B. WARING COMPANY

In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

The Amusing Comedy from the Criterion Theatre

"OUR MR. HEPPLEWHITE"

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY Sept. 23rd at 5-30 p.m. sharp

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

PLANS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTION at the THEATRE. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED, PRESENT

ANOTHER WHIRLWIND VITAGRAPH SERIAL

"THE MAN OF MIGHT"

FEATURING

WILLIAM DUNCAN, EDITH JOHNSON, JOE RYAN

and an ALL-STAR CAST.

"THE MAN OF MIGHT"

Here is a new Serial with action—action that will whisk you from mountain to shipboard, from prairie desert to dens of fiendish wizardry.

FIGHTS—LOTS OF THEM

BATTLES of brains on land, on water, in the air and threaded through it all a big, human, LOVE STORY.

Dont Miss the Opening Chapters. First Three Episodes this Week.

NEXT SATURDAY

HAROLD LLOYD

In the New Million---Dollar Two Reel Comedy

"BUMPING INTO BROADWAY"

ARE YOU A LOVER OF MOTION PICTURES?

Then here is the biggest serial of the season for you!

THE GREAT GAMBLE

as a charming story of love and intrigue over and flowing with unusual thrilla variety of action CHARLES HUTCHISON known over the world as the King of Thrills will keep spellbound for five consecuative weeks.

FIRST INSALMENT.

Commences today. Come and see it.

At the Popular Picture Rendezvcus.

Cinema Majestic.

Four performances Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

The great success of the popular picture bill

"The BANDBOX."

Picturized from the famouse novel by LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE.

Where in love outwits sleuths on a baffling mystery trail.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.!!

Pricos: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

IMPERIAL

The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay

LAMINGTON ROAD

TO-NIGHT

RUTH ROLAND

The Serial Queen Supreme

IN THE

ADVENTURES OF RUTH

Episode 7:--THE SUBSTITUTE MESSENGER

Episode 8:--THE HAREM MODEL.

PATHE GAZETTE

News from Everywhere

PATHE REVIEW

and

A POLLARD COMIC

Time

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily—Matinees on Sundays and Bank Holidays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. Saturdays at 5 p.m only.

Popular Prices

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 P. M.

"Profit and Loss"

"Around The Town"

MESSRS. K. D. AND BROTHERS

Present

HOUDINI

in

"THE GRIM GAME"

(6 parts—6,000 feet).

A PARAMOUNT ARTCRAFT PICTURE

featuring

HOUDINI

the Celebrated "Handcuff" King.

Please note that this is

NOT A SERIAL

but only one Week's Drama in 6 parts—6,000 feet. It is the

GREATEST THRILLER EVER FILMED

The Programme includes 2-Reel Christie Comedy

"He Married His Wife!"

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The disturbance in the Punjab has died out but the monsoon remains active in the peninsula and there are signs of depression in the Bay. Rainfall has been local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, South Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, North Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Orissa, Chota-Nagpur, Gujarat, Hyderabad, South Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Maymyo three quarters of an inch, Bogra one and half, Jalpaiguri two, Amraoti a half, Raipur, Ratnagiri one and half, Bijapur one, Ahmednagar, Nizamabad a half, Cochin two, Cocanada one and half.

Forecast:—Extension in Mysore and Madras Deccan.

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The monsoon has extended feebly into the United Provinces and has been vigorous in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan, east Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Deccan and local in Lower Burma, east United Provinces, Central India east, Konkan and southeast Madras. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, west United Provinces, Gujarat, east Central Provinces, and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one and a half inches, Akyab two, Dhubri, Jalpaiguri three, Benares a quarter, Allahabad a half, Rajkot one and a half, Nowgong, Jagdalpur a half, Ratnagiri one, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur one and a half, Hanamkonda one, Hyderabad a half, Chitaldrug three, Cuddalore, Bellary and Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 20th Sept.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 20th Sept. 1918.	1919.
			In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)			22·1	61 16
Fort (St. George's Hospital)			21·57	70·69
Esplanade (Gokuldas Tej. Hospital)			22·48	66.76
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)			26·59	72·37

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 19th Sept, 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.853	Inches
Temperature of Air	81.5	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9	"
Dew Point	75.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.815	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	6.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1	"
Minimum do.	76.9	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.	
Movement of Wind	121	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.07	Inches
Total fall during month	3.53	"
Do. do. year	40.18	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th	0.08	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m	ft. in	Sept	h. m	ft. in
Mon.	20	m 4 14	24 10	20	m 9 9	
		3 55a	23 8		9 16a	
Tues.	21	m 5 14	24 4	21	m 10 10	
		4 58a	22 2		10 16a	
Wed.	22	m 6 15	24 4	22	m 0 44a	
		6 31a	23 3		11 24a	
Thu.	23	m 8 6	24 9	23	m 0 49	
		7 58a	23 10		2 22a	
Fri.	24	m 8 49	25 5	24	m 1 59	19 0
		8 56a	24 9		3 2a	19 3
Sat.	25	m 9 26	26 1	25	m 2 51	18 —
		9 40a	25 9		3 37a	18 —
Sun.	26	m 10 0	26 9	26	m 3 36	17 1
		10 20a	26 9		4 11a	17 4

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th September, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Ambala. Humidity is below normal in the east Punjab. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore, but is in excess at Delhi. Night temperature is slightly above the average in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.12in. of rain and Allahabad 0.41in. Skies are clear at Agra and Cawnpore and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal except at Jhansi. Day temperature is generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Kotah, but is in defect at Jacobabad; night temperature is above the average at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Rajkot reports 1.48in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is in excess in Berar and at Khandwa and Saugor.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 1.24in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Moderate to heavy rain has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and local in south Hyderabad; Ahmednagar has had 1.58in., Poona 1.72in., Bijapur 1.30in., Belgaum 0.48in. and Hyderabad 0.65in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon and Aurangabad. Day temperature is generally above normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and local in the north Konkan, the United Provinces, south Hyderabad, Mysore and southeast Madras. A few falls are reported from Kathiawar. Day temperature is high in the United Provinces, the Deccan and the central parts of the country. The air is drier than usual over nearly the same area.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend into Malabar, on the north Madras coast and in the east of the Central Provinces; it may decrease in the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th September, 1920.

The disturbance in the Punjab has died out, but the monsoon remains active in the Peninsula and there are signs of a depression in the Bay. Rainfall has been local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the south of the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, Hyderabad and south Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Maymyo three-quarters of an inch; Bogra one and a half; Jalpaiguri two; Cocanada one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY THE 20TH SEPT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jask	93	78.9	87	0	0	—0.08
Muskat	89.2	82.0	83	0	0	—0.17
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.4	80.2	61	--	2.80	—2.49
Rawalpindi	92	71.8	65	--	10.86	—10.48
Lahore	94.6	77.8	75	--	7.32	—7.18
Hissar	100.4	76.4	46	--	4.36	—3.36
Ambala	95.6	78.7	68	--	12.38	—10.44
Delhi	97.8	80.4	54	--	20.90	—1.14
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	100.4	79.1	56	0.12	20.91	—1.34
Mainpuri	94.1	75.9	74	--	20.11	—1.24
Jhansi	97.3	76.1	78	0.01	19.00	—12.27
Cawnpore	97.6	77.5	65	--	20.06	—10.31
Allahabad	97.3	76.3	69	0.41	33.01	+1.08
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	99.1	86.6	63	--	1.45	—0.72
Kurachi	87.0	78.1	81	--	0.55	—5.34
Ajmer	92.8	77.8	61	--	20.46	+2.85
Jaipur	97.3	74.6	51	--	28.43	+7.72
Kotah	96.6	78.6	62	--	21.15	—2.87
Mount Abu	78.0	64.4	57	--	33.73	—22.38
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA.						
WEST—						
Bhuj	94.4	74.7	90	--	10.40	—2.75
Dwarka	87.0	79.2	76	--	10.06	—3.86
Veraval	84.4	77.5	85	--	18.65	+1.70
Rajkot	94	73.9	86	1.48	19.14	—5.03
Bhavnagar Para	93.6	75.6	71	--	19.79	—1.40
Surat	92.6	76.9	77	--	25.99	—11.91
Ahmedabad	98.6	77.0	67	--	19.16	—3.74
Deesa	99.1	73.4	66	--	13.49	—9.73
Neemuch	92.7	70.8	68	--	27.54	+1.83
Indore	91.1	71.1	76	--	33.35	+4.88
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	98.1	73.8	73	--	30.74	—17.95
Saugor	91.4	71.6	67	--	34.31	—4.89
Hoshangabad	89.5	72.2	86	--	31.72	—11.32
Khandwa	91.8	74.5	76	--	22.70	—2.67
Akola	96.9	75.7	58	--	13.42	—14.92
Amraoti	94.4	74.0	59	--	14.35	—14.35
Nagpur	93.6	72.5	71	--	26.79	—14.30
Bhanda	91.8	73.8	82	--	27.83	—16.56
Raipur	90.2	76.6	83	--	33.95	—8.35
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	78.1	90	0.08	38.94	—26.74
Ratnagiri	88.3	74.7	87	1.24	55.48	—26 37
Marmugoa	84.4	76.4	91	--	99.87	—14.32
Karwar	88.9	76.0	93	--	75.26	—31.60
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.8	71.5	65	--	7.0	—9.98
Ahmednagar	90.2	67.8	76	1.58	7.20	—8.74
Poona	89.2	69.9	83	1.72	15.00	—3.86
Sholapur	90	69.5	81	--	9.39	—10.43
Bijapur	87.8	68.3	84	1.30	11.29	—0.77
Belgaum	82.8	66.0	87	0.48	37.95	—10.02
Aurangabad	93.8	71.2	57	--	23.01	—11.74
Hanamkonda (Hnds).	91.4	72.2	74	--	33.01	—11.23
Hyderabad	90.2	73.5	77	0.65	14.70	—8.15
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	83.9	73.9	86	--	10684	+1.24
Calicut	84.4	76.5	89	--	10264	+16.14
Cochin	84.6	77.0	75	--	83 62	+ 2.95
Colombo	85.6	73.4	93	--	21 45	+1.86
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.8	76.8	87	--	14.37	—7.37
Bellary	87.3	70.0	81	1.04	8.67	—0.37
Cuddapha	93.9	75.4	57	0.20	14.89	—1.08
Madras	90.6	78.3	85	--	5.13	—8.88
Bangalore	89.3	65.1	87	0.19	13.46	—3.33
Coimbatore	89.3	71.0	84	--	3.79	—1.33
Trichinopoly	96.1	73.0	75	0.22	6.59	—2.71
Negapatam	93.3	75 0	76	0.11	9.10	—0.24

M. CLEMENCEAU'S INDIAN VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In to-day's "Chronicle" I find that M. Clemenceau is not visiting to study the problems of this country and to tender his advice to the British Government, as the "Sunday Times" Paris Correspondent would have us believe (vide the "Chronicle" of the 14th instant) but to hunt tigers which in his opinion is a less dangerous pastime than French politics. So the cat is out of the bag, and the visit of M. Clemenceau is on account of the promise made by him at the invitation of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner during the stirring days of the Treaty of Versailles to be the guest of the latter and to hunt tigers in India. This is in complete accord with the fierce character of the ex-premier of France so aptly called *le tigre*. But the manner in which British correspondents invent stories to fool the Indian public is so delightfully ingenious that Satan will raise his hands and exclaim in envy "Eureka, here I find a master whose organising power of assimilating a grain of truth with a bushel of lies and make the whole appear as true, alas I can never imitate." M. Clemenceau might have gone to recuperate his health, and to hunt crocodiles in Egypt, but in the eyes of the Paris Correspondent of the "Sunday Times" it was his advice which gave freedom to Egypt. Can Baron Munchhaussen beat this? He is welcome to hunt tigers. He is welcome to be the guest of the Maharajas and the so-called elite, of the society but do not for goodness sake foist him on us as the would-be bestower of Swaraj when we know what kind of a Swaraj he has given to Syria, and how his imperialistic policy along with that of Mr. Lloyd George has plunged the world into 30 wars instead of one.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road, Fort,
Bombay, 18th Sept.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE ENDS.

EUROPEAN HANDS GO BACK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 19.

The strike of the European hands of Steel Furnaces and Rolling Mill ended this evening at six in response to the General Manager's invitation to the strikers to return to duty. To-day the smelters, rollers and other contract hands also resumed work. The terms of settlement have not yet been made public.

KATHIAWAD QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel very much obliged to you if you will kindly give space to the following appeal to the sporting chiefs of Kathiawad in the columns of your widely read paper and oblige:—

I most respectfully beg to bring the following proposal to the notice of the sporting chiefs of Kathiawad. Bombay people have their Cricket Carnival every year. Madras has started only last year. Central Provinces have their own. Sindh has its own too; and I firmly believe all this is in a way improving the standard of the game in these provinces. Kathiawad, I am quite sure, is never inferior in point of Cricket to any of these Provinces and that is why I respectfully and most earnestly appeal to the Sporting Princes of Kathiawad to encourage this game, as they have already been doing in all possible ways, by starting Kathiawad Quadrangular from this year. Of course, the representation of four leading races, I mean Hindoos, Mahomedans, Europeans and Parsees, is out of question, for in that case the interest that we intend will be slack indeed, and the Hindoos will, I believe, almost always carry the championship. The four teams from the four Provincial District of Kathiawad—I mean Halar, Sorath, Gohelwad and Zalawad will create a great interest every year, and I am sure these four will be teams on a level indeed. Moreover I most earnestly appeal not to keep the matter under talk but start the movement just this year about the end of November. Rajkot will be an excellent centre for the matches and the Secretary of the European Gymkhana may every year be requested to spare the ground, and pavilion, if possible, for the big Cricket Carnival every year, which I am sure he will most willingly do. From next year the four Districts will possess four small committees consisting of about four persons each to get up a team from their individual districts, but as we canot do all this year, I most earnestly request H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot to get up a team from Halar and lead the same and similarly I request H. H. the Rana Saheb of Porbander to get up one from Sorath and lead. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana will get up one from Gohelwad and Thakore Sahebs of Muli and Wadhwan with the help of H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra and Thakor Saheb of Limbdi may kindly get up a team to represent Zalawad.

If the matter is taken up, of which I am most confident, it will give great stimulus to the Cricket of Kahiawad and revive once more the interest in the game with the result that the standard of the Cricket of the Province in near future will rise to a great extent and also satisfy a hanker after Bombay Quadrangular of the Cricketers of the Province.

The movement begun this year is bound to receive the full amount of patronage from H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar—I mean the great "Ranji" of the cricket world.

The proceeds resulting from the arrangements made for the spectators may proceed after deducting the net expenditure to any charitable institutions of the country.—Yours, etc.,

D. S. MISRA.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Sept. 18.

SHRI NANDKUNVERBA ZENANA GIRL'S SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will please give a little space in your widely read paper to the following few lines re Shri Nandkunverba Rajput Kumarika Zenana Girls' school in Bhavnagar.

When this school was opened some two years back, there was a very small number of girls and her late Highness the Maharani Shri Nandkunverba, C.I., in whose name the school is established, took keen interest in the education of the girls and personally looked after the management of the institution. The Institution has been very popular and the demand for fresh admission goes on increasing; at present about 27 girl-students are receiving instructions under Miss T. N. Sinh, who is an able and qualified Lady Superintendent. The fund collected to carry on this institution is also handsome, but a little change in the members of Managing Committee is badly required to put the institution on a still stabler footing. According to the wishes of her late Highness the Maharani Saheba, if the majority of members in the Managing Committee is to be kept Rajputs, there are ideal, strong, experienced and educated hands like Captain Zorawarsinhji and others among the Rajput community of Bhavnagar. Out of six including the President, only two members are necessary to be replaced and this little change in the Managing Committee of the institution will do a lot of good to the present system of management and this will give everlasting peace to the departed soul of her late Highness the Maharani Saheba, who will see from heaven that her obligations are properly carried out by the Rajputs in the way of introducing female education among the sisters and daughters of the community.

Will the educated Rajputs and sympathisers of the institution take this into consideration and do needful in the matter?—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Bhavnagar, 14th Sept.

BENGAL POSTAL CONFERENCE.

FIRST SESSION OPENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The first session of the Bengal Provincial Postal and R. M. S. Conference was held here last evening, Mr. H. Barton, Secretary, Telegraph Association, presided. He urged for constitutional agitation and starting district associations to represent grievances to the Government. He regretted that the present scale of revision of salary was defective and inadequate and employees were overworked and underpaid.

The Conference will reassemble to-morrow to consider resolutions.

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PYDHOWNI, BOMBAY.

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: SECOND DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 20.

The following are the Handicaps for Thursday's races, at Poona:—

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Quarrymen 9-4, Poignant 9-4, Royal Charter 9-0, Senparison 8-13, Not Much 8-10, Dersingham 8-9, William the Beau 8-9, Noutbuttweel 8-7, Pastime 8-6, Country Lad 8-6, Brendan 7-13, Charcoal 7-12, Waynflete 7-10, Ardvreck 7-10, Giacomi 7-4.

THE STEWARDS PLATE.—Distance 1 miles.

Misri Lal 9-3, Cheechako 9-0, Silver Saint 8-9, Antic 8-8, Christmas Holiday 8-5, Dori 8-5, Cyanite 8-0, Southwell 7-13, Veiled Certainty 7-7, Gipsy's Advice 7-5, Zefus 7-3, Plaxtol 7-2, Roi Grison 6-13.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Vallance 9-2, Crushed Glass 8-13, Bucko 8-12, Trostan 8-9, Forfeit Lass 8-9, Miss Rollestone 8-6, Necessity 8-5, Mazboot 8-2, Belle Syme 8-1, Johnnie H 8-0, Tagamor 8-0, Mimi 7-13, Lady Cleopatra 7-13, Murmansk 7-12, Mist 7-10, Fire Finch 7-5, Pourboire 7-0, Roi Grison 6-13.

THE RIPON PLATE (Division I).—Distance 1¼ miles.

Lady Myra 9-5, Decorum 9-5, Matchlock 8-13, Checkmate 8-10, Sugary Sam 8-8, Royal Jewel 8-6, Mossley 8-5, Laodicea 8-4, Fugle Lady 8-2, Jacky Firth 8-0, Discarded 7-13, Gunda 7-9, Belle Chance 7-5, Miss Glad Eyes 7-5, Lively 7-3, Partial Eclipse 7-0.

THE RIPON PLATE Division II.

Marsetz 9-6, Firpo 9-0, Japanese Pine 8-12, Love Glass 8-9, Discussion 8-6, Genevieve 8-3, Millmount 8-3, Royal Ambition 8-1, Tyro 8-0, Beggar Prince 7-13, Quarterly 7-13, Bird 7-6, Kallolah 7-5, Sauntrer 7-0.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance longs.

Collingwood 10-0, Dartmoor 8-13, Arabia Warminster 8-11, Cessation 8-11, Dick Kayid 8-10, Resident 8-9, Khundil 8-9, Durban 8-6, Summerton 8-2, Nizam 8-2, Karikata 8-1, Winning Post 8-0, Zuheir 7-13, Tit Bits 7-12, Shahzada 7-11, Mechanic 7-11, Silver-Streak 7-10, Royal Court 7-10, Benares 7-8, Chieftan 7-8, Tiger 7-7, Paladin 7-5, Dublin 7-4, Investor 7-2, Anxious 7-2, Beadmaker 7-0, Excelsior 6-12, Domineer 6-12.

In the event of the top weight not accepting, the weights will be raised 4 lbs.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Karikata 9-4, Hakum 9-3, Zuheir 8-2, Nevermind 8-11, Shahzada 8-11, Dunbar 8-10, Victor 8-10, Tipperary 8-9, Mechanic 8-9, Rose Hill 8-8, Benares 8-6, Taj 8-6, Desert Flower 8-5, Paladin 8-4, Dublin 8-3, Golshan 8-1, Diamond King 8-1, Gold King 7-13, Black Ivory 7-13, Excelsior 7-5, Nawabzada 7-3, Bluey Lee 7-2, Domineer 7-1, Dandelion 7-0, Tankard 6-13, Bahodorjung 6-13.

Forfeits for the above race due if not struck out by 8-0 a.m. to-morrow.

Tuesday 21st Sept., 1920.

BODYGUARD SPORTS AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 17.

The Bodyguard sports, which usually herald the close of the Poona season were held this evening, on the Government House grounds. Their Excellencies were "At Home" on the occasion and a very large gathering was present and witnessed an interesting programme of eight events, 14th is fixed for Chilcott Court martial case chief of which were tent-pegging, section jumping and individual jumping, open to British and Indian officers. More than dozen competed in the last named event and after the first round, three tried for first honours. In the run off Mr. Debenham jumped faultlessly and was awarded the prize. A musical ride by a squardon of Bodyguards was greatly admired and at its conculsion Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd distributed the prizes.

The following are the results:—

Heads and Posts sword:—Sowar Dalip Singh 2. 1; Lce. Duffedar Nur Mahomed 2nd, Duffedar Tej Mahomed 3rd.

Individual tent-pegging:—Sowar Kartar Singh 2. 1; Lce Duffedar Nur Mahomed 4. 2, Duffedar Major Fateh Mahomed 3.

Sack race:—Sowar Doom Singh 1st, Sowar Haman Singh 2nd and A. L. Duffedar Mahomed Hoosein 3rd.

Half section jumping:—Duffedar Ashik Ali and A. L. Duffedar Mahomed Hoosein 1; A. L. Duffedar Fateh Mahomed 2nd and Duffedar Tej Mahomed 3.

Section jumping No. 1 section 93rd Battery R. F. A. 1, Section Dett. Poona Horse 2.

Jumping for British and Indian officers:—Mr. Debenham 1, Mr. Neville 2.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 17th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Sept.	..
Oct.	18.63
Nov.	..
Dec.	18.86
Jan.	18.56
Feb.	..
Mar.	18.00
April	..
May	17.52
June	..
July	17.12
Aug.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 17th.

Consols 2½%	46
Rupee Paper 3½%	53 1/4
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	52
Government Securities 3 %	43½
On London at Paris .. francs.	52.62

SHARES.

Chartered Bank Ex. Divd.	£75
Hongkong Bank	£118
National Bank	£54 1/2

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 17th.

Funding Loan 4½	£67 1/4
Victory Bonds 4½	75 1/8
War Loan 5½	£84 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 17th.

WHEAT

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Quoted	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Sept.-Oct. Buyers	£35½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£33½
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers Quieter	£41½
Tone of Linseed :—	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Quieter	£36½
Tonic Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct. Paid Buyers	£36½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£107
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£89½
Copper Braziers	£105
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelters	35
Corrugulated Sheets	£61

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Value	72
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Value	73
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Value	73/6
Tone :—Steadier at decline.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	1/8
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	1/6½
Tone :— Easier.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Corresponden:.)

Bombay, Sept. 20

Marke closed at 284/8 in the evening. At Colaba it opened at 286 and closed at 285 with very little business passing.

Ready is quiet with small demand and at reduced prices. We quote as below :—

Room Rates : 20th Sept 1920.

218 Bengal	..	Sept.	Contract.
234 Fine Oomras	..	S./O.	
437 Southern	..		

READY.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	A.	FG Fine
Bengal	..	250	225	200	..
Fine Oomra	320	285	245	..	440
Southern	..	..	480	440	..
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	250	225	200	..
M.G. Oomra	400	365	325	..	..
Oomra C. P. No. 2	360	325	285	..	..

Bombay, Sept. 20

The Marwari Bazar opened at 284/5, dropped down to 282/8 and again touched 284/8 at 9 p.m. markets still going on and now stands at 283/8 market narrow with small business passing. Home advices continue bearish. Colaba opened 2 and closed 2.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 20

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 24 2.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 109.

EXCHANGE.

T T. on London 1/10.
D. D. on London 1/10 1/16.
Credit 3 M/st D. A. 1/11.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 470.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 525.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 158.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 148.
American Cross Rate dollars 3.53.
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 52.20.
London Silver spot D. 59/8.
London Silver forward D. 59/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 per cent. War Loan 80.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-21 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 77.
4 per cent. Terinable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 58/2.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 5 C.C. 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ⅓th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist.
... Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20.

S S Nagpur, Chammon, Rangoon.
S S Surada, Gewyn, Antwerp.
S S Laplata, Barron, Busreh.
S S Onda, Lowth, Rangoon.
S S Kakoria, Fisher, Suez.
S S E. O. Saltmark, Paterson, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances, yesterday :—

S S Akbar, Courtney, Mauritius.
S S Elysia, Kinnard, Liverpool.
S S Chakdina, Abbott, Busreh.
S S Ischia, Toulongo, Genoa.

The following vessels began to load, yesterday :—

Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Dahkara for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Chakla for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Novara for China and Japan.
Steamer City of Bisbane for Calcutta.

S S Nagpur :—The A. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Nagpur, 982 tons, Captain F. De Chammont, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Surada :—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Surada, 3,382 tons, Captain C. C. Gewyn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Laplata :—The steamer Laplata, 2,827 tons, Captain W. C. Barron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with Government stores.

S S Onda :—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain L. W. Lowth arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S E. O. Saltmark :—The steamer E. O. Saltmark, 2,319 tons, Captain W Paterson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Akber :—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Akber, 2,957 tons, Captain E. W. Courtney, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

S S Elysia :—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 4,002 tons, Captain J Kinnard, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chukara :—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chukdara, 1,581 tons, Captain A. G. Abbott, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Ischia :—The M. Italiana steamer Ischia, 2,480 tons, Captain L. Toulongo, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 20th Sept. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Iran	P Gulf	4-9	P G S N Co
B Shuja	Suez	4-9	T M & Co
C/E Hindoo	Karachi	20-9	J F & Co
D/S Arratoon Apcar	Durban	8-9	M M & Co
H Lanka	C Ports	4-9	R M C & Co
H Hwah Hsin	Basra	N F	A Nemazee
P Baron Fairlie	N F	N F	J F & Co
M Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Abydos	N F	N F	I & P S N Co
Offside Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
Vergemere	N F	N F	D M Khandwani

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Juba	N F	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	K M & Co.
Ponani	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabarmati	Bhavnagar	5-9	K M & Co.
Saraswati	Marmagoa	4-9	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Barjora	P Gulf	9-9	M M & Co
5 Capri	Genoa	10-9	M Italiana
6 Zapani	Karachi	6-9	H S Shushtary
7 Orna	N F	N F	M M & Co
8 Vigo	Hull	5-9	J F & Co
9 Rulda	Calcutta & Coasting	N F	W & A G & Co
10/11 North Sands	Calcutta	18-9	J F & Co
12/13 Kaloma	Calcutta	2-9	W & A G & Co
14 Lhasa	Karachi	N F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Dunera	China	15-9	M M & Co
2 Masirah	Hull	7-9	W & A G & Co
3 Vasna	Basra	4-9	M M & Co
4 Kasama	P Gulf	6-9	K N & Co
5 Mandala	Karachi	6-9	M M & Co
6 Crawfield	N F	4-9	M M & Co
7 Patricia	Liverpool	5-9	K N & Co.
8 C London	Liverpool	5-9	K N & Co
10 Hatimura	Karachi	N F	W M & Co
11 Colaba	Antwerp	3-9	M M & Co
12 Elysia	Liverpool	28-9	W & A G & Co
12/13 Warawala	N F	N F	M M & Co
13 Ekatermoslav	Basra	6-9	D R I M
14 Kaiser-I-Hind	London	4-9	M M & Co
15 Huntspill	N F	N F	R I M
16 Warsura	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Sandakan	N F	N F	K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Ula	..	..	M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Tarcha	N F	1-9	M M & Co
Hunts Castle	.. ..	3-9	W & A G & Co

EXPORT.

Sept. 20.

S S Delta for London :—6 pukekjes wodden carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 2 bales woollen carpets, Coutts & Co.; 7,200 cwts condiments, Memonji Poonji & Sons; 250 cwt. dry ginger, M. Jaffarbhoy; 1 package jewellry, Cox's Shipping Agency; 220 cwt. casin flour, Amnn & Sons; 10,000 cwts. linsced Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 6 bales goats skins, 2 bales sheep skins, David Sassoon & Co.

S S Delta for Middlesbrough :—1,000 tons, maganese ore, Turner Morrison & Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool :—222 bales cotton, 500 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 22 bales woolraw, G. Kara; 25 bales wool raw, E. Lotham & Co.; 1,000 cwts. cotton seed oil cake, 2,002 cwts. linseed oil cake, Bruel & Co.; 29 cwts. any live dry dye, The Eastern Bank Ltd.

IMPORT.

Sept. 20.

S S City of Birminy from New York Agents: W. A. Graham :—10 cases cotton hosiery, 58 cases writing paper, 45 cases medicines, 3 cases, 1 boxed automobiles, 59 cases printing paper, 205 bdles, 2 kegs, 2 cases aniline dyes, 15 boxes, 6 pkgs clocks, 4 cases stationer; 500 bales old news paper; 153 bales domestics, 4 cases suspenders, 8 cases oil cloth, 18 cases spoons, 1,144 barrels lubrecatic oil, 100 barrels grease.

BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thhe Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce announce that Saturday, 18th September, 1920, was a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru left Eastward bound arrived at Kobe on the 14th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th instant, and is due here on the 21st instant, afternoon.

Blunt Razors.

Resharpened bright and keen as new As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. "O. K." Safety Razor with 5 Blades Re. 1-4-0, Extra Blades Re. 1-8-0 per ten. All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary and Blades etc. stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired, MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St., (Op. Cornaglia,, Bombay.

THE NON-CO-OPERATION RESOLUTION.

BY N. C. KELKAR.

The Congress Resolution on Non-co-operation has served to disturb the equilibrium in many a quarter. And no wonder. The resolution is a sudden *contre-temps*. No one expected that it would be passed in this form. It is a much mixed-up affair in its contents. It satisfies no one, not even Mr. Gandhi himself. The Moderates, who are still within the Congress, object to the enunciation of the principle itself of Non-co-operation. The bulk of the Nationalist Congressmen are afraid that the details of the Non-co-operation programme, even as sanctioned by the resolution, go too far to be practicable; and yet Mr. Gandhi made no secret of the fact that he did not like the qualifying word "gradual" applied to two items in the programme. And as for the boycott of foreign goods. Mr. Gandhi openly denounced it, though it formed an integral part of he resolution proposed by himself! The resolution is thus a queermosaic. Perhaps the present procedure of the Congress is responsible for it all, as it allows the proceedings of the Subjects Committee and the open session to be prolonged indefinitely and *ad nauseum*, so that deliberations may be made at leisure and only decisions taken in a hurry. It is quite conceivable that the resolution could have been more shipshape and less objectionable if the President had been a little less kind, a little less patient and indulgent to some of our indefatigable orators. Also separate votes taken on some of the items by splitting up propositions and amendments would have given us a better result. As it is, the question is ponderous, unwieldy and undigestable. It is no consolation to say that Mr. Pal's amendment, if bodily passed, would have been no better. But we all understand that it was entirely due to the exigencies of debate and voting, and there is still a fair chance of our reconciling ourselves to the resolution if we do not fly at a tangent or go away in a huff.

We must recognise that after all, ninety per cent. of the congressmen, assembled at Calcutta, did want the Congress to give some sort of a practical lead to the nation in the matter of Non-co-operation. It is futile to expect that the country could have been satisfied with a bald enunciation of the general principle of Non-co-operation. Non-co-operation is supposed to be an active, albeit a new and untried method of agitation; and if it must come to a choice of evils as between meaningless latitudinarianism and a programme of which a few details might be unworkable for the moment, we would frankly and unhesitatingly prefer the latter. Otherwise the enunciation of the principle of Non-co-operation would have been an empty paraphrase of the principle of 'self-help and self-reliance' to the preaching of which we have been already accustomed. No doubt, it gives a wrench to our mind to imagine that a resolution of the Congress should eventually be made ridiculous by non-execution. But it is certainly more profitable to realise the limitations of a practical programme by experience than to indulge in *a priori* maxims and sentimental mysticism. The Congress Resolution may not be satisfactory and may prove barren for practical purposes. But it is something to have concrete ideas and suggestions in the nature of Non-Co-operation, if, as we are all agreed, no better remedy presents itself to us at this moment.

The Moderates naturally are in high glee over what they consider to be a split in the Congress Camp. We can assure our friends that nothing of the kind is the matter. In any case *they* are out of it, and even a split in the Congress, as now constituted, would not materially help them. Are they not themselves even more disunited and disorganised at present? The senior leaders of the Moderate party happen to be in Bengal; and we know with what ill-concealed disrespect younger Moderates regard Mr. Banerjea who is almost in his dotage. Sir D. E. Wacha is the official head of the Bombay Moderates, but his erratic jumps have left him without a following. The Deccan and the Madras Moderates would seem to go hand-in-hand, thanks to the joining link accidentally supplied by the Hon. Mr. Shastri. But even here we do not find practical unanimity of counsel. The Madras Moderates were in evidence at the Calcutta Congress, whereas the Deccan Moderates made themselves, conspicuous by absence. The Moderates as a class would, we think, be enveloped in oblivion by this time if they did not stick to the Legislative Councils like a leech or parasite. On the other hand, the parties that seemed to oppose each other at the Calcutta Congress both reign and rule in the country. They are but components and complements of the same party, that is, the great Nationalist party. The differences of opinion between these became audible to the outside world only because the din of the warfare between the Moderates and the Nationalists had completely subsided by the suppression or demolition of the Moderates. The difference of opinion between the two wings of the Nationalist party as to the details of Non-co-operation is, after all, of less consequence than that between that party and the Moderates as to issue whether Non-Co-operation is or is not all all a valid principle of political conduct. Those whose only watchword is "Co-operation," can have nothing in common with either the right or the left wing of the Nationalist party, both of whom are agreed upon the exact antithesis of that watchword. The Moderates are no doubt entitled to congratulations on the fact that Mr. Gandhi has unconsciously played their game and left the field of the new Council elections to themselves. But the congratulations would, we think, be only short-lived. The Moderates without the help of the Nationalists in the Councils would be at once on their trial, and the vaunted merits of Co-operation would soon be exposed. We can definitely and securely prophesy for the Moderates sore disillusionment and despair which has already driven them step by step towards Nationalism or "Extremism," to use their own pet phrase.

Mr. Gandhi and the bulk of the old Nationalist Congress leaders have materially differed but only as to the wisdom of the policy of the boycott of Councils. There was a battle royal of debate in the Subjects Committee and the open session. But both sides came out of it, quite unlike the old battles in the Congress between the Moderates and the Nationalists, without one word of bitterness or one regretful reminiscence. After all, Mr. Gandhi and the bulk of the Nationalist leaders are together in the same path, though they differ as to the pace or the stages. Mr. Gandhi's programme, as now sanctioned by the Congress, is nearly on the same lines as that of the Nationalist party in pre-Surat days; the only difference being that Mr. Gandhi would like to precipitate matters to a degree which others think would not be justified at the present moment. Whereas Mr. Gandhi would like immediately to withdraw school-boys from schools and the lawyers from law-courts, others would prefer to take steps to bring private and thoroughly independent schools and workable arbitration courts into existence as a first step. But the faces of both the sections are turned towards the same direction and they can surely tread the path in common to a certain length hand-in-hand. The Moderates, on the other hand, do not approve of Non-co-operation in any shape or form, not even to the extent of giving up tifles or resigning honorary poste. They make it clear beyond a doubt that their public life cannot exist, much less flourish, at any point without some kind of official touch or support. They must entirely depend for any of their activities upon the initiative of Government. Not so the bulk of the Nationalists, much less Mr. Gandhi. The triumph at the Calcutta Congress may perhaps be claimed as a triumph of the more advanced section of the Nationalist party as against the less advanced one, but certainly it is not a triumph for the Moderate party in any sense.

The one important point on which Mr. Gandhi and other Nationalist leaders radically differed from one another is the boycott of Councils. In this matter Mr. Gandhi has won and we have lost. We regret the decision as depriving the Nationalists, for at least three years more, of the use of an effective lever of constitutional agitation inside constituted official bodies: but we feel that, notwithstanding our regret, we must loyally abide by the decision of the Congress. It would not be dignified to say that it was a throughtless decision or that it was obtained by Mr. Gandhi, as some people allege, by packing the house with his followers. Howsoever we may regret the lack of deeper practical insight in public affairs shown by Mr. Gandhi, we have no right to quarrel with him over the means used by him for getting his resolution passed, for they were means not repugnant to the letter or the spirit of the existing constitution. Moreover, we must, in fairness, acknowledge that throughout the debate Mr. Gandhi never showed any bitterness, ill-will or even impatience. If he has won the fight he has won it fairly and we must yield it to him ungrudgingly.

The keenest difference of opinion having existed regarding the boycott of Councils, the moment was a trying and a tempting one for its opponents. The close voting in the Subjects Committee could easily lend itself as an argument in favour of disregarding the Congress Resolution. It could be plausibly argued that by disregarding a particular resolution of the Congress you do not necessarily estop yourself from being a Congressman. Quite handy again might be the expression of opinion given by Mr. Gandhi himself that obedience or disobedience to a Congress resolution was, after all, a matter of individual conscience; and this psychological conundrum might be regarded as aptly illustrated by the avowal of Mr. Gandhi himself that he for one would have persisted in his campaign of Non-co-operation and stuck to his programme even if he had lost and the Congress refused to take up his cue. But we are glad that, after all, only robust common sense has prevailed in the matter and no quarter has at last been given to any casuistic quibbles. The Congress decreed the boycott of Councils and the only manly course even for Mr. Gandhi's opponents is to accept the situation. Mr. Gandhi has no exclusive oracular authority to interpret any resolution of the Congress, and even his relenting charity cannot save the situation for any one. If there are any who feel disappointment in expectations or the dislocation of longsettled plans and cherished policies they may have this consolation that, in loyally accepting the decision of the Congress, it is not they but Mr. Gandhi himself who is now on trial. We do not say this in a spirit of victimising Mr. Gandhi but only for pointing out the quarter in which the centre of the gravity of responsibility really lies. Even Mr. Gandhi's failure would of course be *our* failure. If there is any humiliation or mortification arising out of the failure of his programme as practical politics we shall willingly share it with Mr. Gandhi, for Mr. Gandhi had intended the programme not for his personal benefit but for the benefit of the country at large. All the same we frankly stick to our opinion that the Congress resolution is most unfortunate, both in its scope and wording, and we reserve to ourselves the fullest and freest right to get it modified in future.—The "Mahratta".

MR. S. B. TAMBE RESIGNS COUNCIL LORSHIP.

The Hon. Mr. Shripad Balwant Tambe, pleader of Amraoti (Berar) has resigned his membership of the Central Provinces Legislative Council. He also has sent his resignation of the Reforms Advisary Committee. He took this step in pursuance of the Resolution of the Congress on Non-Cooperation. He has also withdrawn his candidature to the new Reformed Council.

Mr. H. V. Kolhatkar, pleader, Jalgaon E. Khandesh has withdrawn his candidature from the new Council.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having read in your issue of the 17th instant a letter regarding the inner management of the B. V. College, I feel the necessity of adding my experience as a past student of the College.

I take for consideration a question of vital importance to the students, namely the method of teaching. In spite of the conscious attempts of the educationalists of the present day, to discourage cramming, we students of the B. V. College are compelled to take down notes throughout the whole of the year; thus very little time is left for us to digest the principles of the books appointed for our course. This passion of the Professore to compel the students to take down notes in the class has gone to such a ridiculous extreme that even the plucked students, though they have got their former notes, are not exempted from the punishment of taking down the same notes. It is thus manifest that our worthy Professors make very little distinction between the mentality of the students of the College and that of the bullocks and horses admitted into the Hospital attached to the College.

When I recall to my mind the method by which practical training is imparted to the students of the College, I find that the grievance is still more serious. Without entering into the wearisome details of the method of teaching of this branch I take for example the subject of "Soundness." In the second term of the final year, we are taught to write certificates for the Soundness of Animals. In spite of the profuse energy that the students put forth in preparing certificates, the Professor in charge thinks it below his transcendental dignity to have even a look at them. In fact, what becomes of them further is more than I can tell. The method of practical training so far as the inspection of meat is concerned is equally disappointing. The students are only once taken to the Slaughter House to have a look at the different species of meat and the second opportunity for the inspection of meat is afforded only in the Examination Hall.

I leave it for your readers to imagine what useful public service can be expected of the products of such imperfect training. I hope that the authorities concerned will do all in their power to remedy these and similar evils.—Yours, etc.,

A. G. B. V. C.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

RESERVED BERTHS AND INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am the proprietor of the firm known as Messrs. Devi Dass and Sons, Railway and Government Contractors having offices at Lahore, Lucknow, Calcutta, and Bombay.

On the 11th instant I was coming to Lahore from Lucknow by No. 1 Up Calcutta-Punjab Mail train, and had got a berth reserved right from Lucknow to Lahore. At the Bareilly Railway station when the train was about to leave that station and I had undressed myself for sleeping, and as a matter of fact I was sleeping when in came Mr. Brown, the station master and asked me to vacate the compartment as his friends were going to Saharanpur. I explained that I had got my berth reserved for the through journey and that I was in the sleeping suit, and there was no time to move as the engine was whistling. Besides, there was an adjoining compartment for ladies which was quite vacant. I suggested that the Mem Sahib and the children might accommodate there and the Sahibs might take other berths in the compartment in dispute. I was still arguing the matter over with station master when the Mem Sahib with two children of 10 to 12 years of age came in, followed by two Sahibs. Then I was abused, my pillow thrown out, and the station master ordered a coolie to take out my hand bag and baggage. I got into the other compartment with great difficulty and as the train was in motion my luggage was thrown in hastily. But my hand bag was not brought to me, and I told this to the station master. My first compartment was next to the engine and was out of the station platform, and consequently it was quite dark outside and I could not say how the hand bag was lost. The hand bag contained 10,050 in currency notes and other very important papers, including agreements. I reported the loss by urgent telegram to the D. T. S. Inspector of Police, and the station master Bareilly from the next station at which the train stopped.

It is a most regrettable incident that in a through carriage a through passenger who has got a berth reserved for him, should be turned out, and told to find out room for him. The train was whistling and if in the act of getting into the new compartment, I had received injuries, who should have been responsible? No compensation in money would be sufficient in that case. Indeed this reserving of berth has no meaning, none whatever, when the passenger is liable to be turned out for the sake of the friends of the station staff who want to travel a few stations only and that probably without ticket. I was sleeping at the time, and the station master had no authority to wake me up. The loss of the important papers is irreparable and there is the loss of Rs. 10,050 in currency notes in addition. In the interest of all such abuse of the powers should cease for ever.—Yours, etc.,

DEVI DAS.

Anarkali Street,
Lahore, Sept. 15.

P.S.—There was another passenger in the same compartment with me who was similarly treated.

MOHURRUM HOLIDAY.

MADRAS TO OBSERVE ON FRIDAY.

The Madras "Publicity Bureau" says:—Under the Negotiable Instruments Act Friday, the 24th September 1920, is declared a public holiday for Muharram, instead of Thursday, the 23rd September.—"New India"

SURAT NOTES.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 16.

The decision of the historic Congress at Calcutta has been welcomed by the followers of Mr. Gandhi, who, it is reported, are now thinking of carrying on a vigorous propaganda in the city and the district for persuading the people not to vote at the time of the forthcoming elections. There are principally three classes of people here :—(1) The extreme Moderates, who are indifferent to the verdict of the Congress, and are determined to seek election. (2) The Congressmen, who, though loyal to the Congress, are not willing to boycott the Councils; and (3) Followers of Mr. Gandhi, whose policy it is not only not to stand as candidates, but also to persuade others to withdraw their candidature, and to persuade the voters not to give their votes. So far as the (1) and (3) class of people are concerned, there is no difficulty, inasmuch as the former will try their best to be elected while the latter will follow the opposite course. It is the (2) class of people who are put in an awkward position. Some of them, of course, will take the course suggested by the Hon. Mr. Malaviya and will stand as candidates. Others, however, urge that even if they did so, they will stand very little chance of being elected, as followers of Mr. Gandhi will not vote, while other Moderates will prefer to vote for the Moderate candidates. Thus it appears that the net result of the Congress resolution will be that the Council will be full of extreme Moderates.

Mr. Durlabhji Ranchhodji Desai, B.A. LLB., Government Pleader, Bulsar, has, in deference to the decision of the Calcutta Congress, withdrawn his candidature for the Bombay Legislative Council. Others also who have already expressed their desire to stand as candidates, are seriously considering what they should do.

DACOITY IN PINJRAT.

A local weekly publishes reports of a dacoity in Pinjrat, a village in the Olpad Taluka. On the 8th instant, a band of dacoits armed with weapons entered the house of one Mr. Dolatram Chhotubhai. When the inmates tried to defend themselves, the rogues fired, as a result of which two of the inmates were compelled to leave the place. One other member of the family was confined in a room which was locked by the dacoits. The rogues then searched the whole house and carried away goods worth about Rs. 2,500.

The Hon. Secretary of the Shri Surti Dasa Porwad Library and Free Reading Room, Surat, announces a donation of rupees three thousand from Bai Fulkore, the widow of Mr. Manilal L. Mody. According to the wishes of the donor, the said Institution will now be named after her deceased husband and will be called the "Manilal Lalbhai Mody Library and Free Reading Room." It is one of the few Free-Reading Rooms in Surat, and had been, ever since its inaugration five years ago, maintained partly by an annual donation from the Caste-Punch and partly from the subscriptions raised from the members of the caste.

FIRST NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENT FOR LOCAL BOARD.

At the general meeting of the Surat District Local Board, on Tuesday last, it was resolved to recommend the name of Sardar Janardan Virbhadra Pathekji, for the post of the non-official President of the Local Board. This will be the first time that non-official is likely to be appointed the President of the Local Board.

FRUIT CULTURE IN SIND.

The Director of Information, Bombay :—

Some very readable information is given to the public, in the Government Bulletine No. 98 of 1920, published by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay. It is entitled "Fruit Culture As Practised Near Shikarpur, Sind," and is prepared by Mr. Mahomed Umerkhan Barakzai, of the Sind Agricultural Department.

In the province of Sind there are, of course, a number of different fruit growing districts, but the most important of them is in the neighbourhood of Shikarpur, the chief centre of the Sukker District. The new bulletin describes the methods adopted in growing the edible date, pomegranate, the apple, the guava and the phalsa. There are in all 150 fruit orchards, with an area of 868 acres, in this neighbourhood. Out of that area, date Palms are grown upon 230 acres, Mangoes on 167 acres, Pomegranates 139 acres, Oranges and Lemons 135 acres, and Peaches Apples, Guavas and Ber upon 106 acres. The date trees require irrigation for the first three years after transplantation. The total yield per plant is roughly one Maund to five maunds, which at the rate of Rs. 3 per maund, means Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 per tree. An acre of date trees would yield from Rs. 600 to Rs. 3,000 to the cultivator. All part of the tree are useful. The long trunk is used in "persian wheels" and other temporary structures. Fans, mattings, brooms and baskets are made by weaving the leaflets, while the leaves are utilized in making ropes.

The pomegranate, the apple, the guava and the phalsa trees, all requires irrigation to a certain extent. The pomegranate sells at Re. 4-8-0 per maund and each acre, growing about 250 plants, returns Rs. 420 roughly. The pomegranate flowers, which when dried sell at Rs. 4 per maund, yield Rs. 40 to 50 per acre. The syrup of this fruit is very beneficial during Malaria and other seasonal fevers. The Crab Apple of the Saparchand variety will bring in an income of Rs. 500 per acre, and is very useful in making pickles. The guava plant brings an income of Rs. 250 to 500 per acre to the cultivator. It sells at Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 per maund. An acre contains about 250 plants and each plant yields 40 lbs. of fruit on an average. The phalsa plant is small but very productive. Each plant yields about 25 lbs. of ripe berries, which sell at the rate of about Rs. 4 per maund. An acre containing about 650 plants, yields to the cultivator an income of Rs. 650 per annum. The fruit is picked by women and boys, who enjoy the ripe berries to their hearts' content, since no amount of supervision can check them from eating the fruit. The berries provide a very useful and wholesome table fruit, especially in the hot weather. Practical and helpful educational handbooks of this kind, issued by the Government at as low a price as Annas 1½, should prove most beneficial.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Novara" with outward mails of the 2nd instant is expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 22.

Dr. Cairn's public lecture on "Syphilis and Child Welfare," at the Science Institute, Mayo Road 6 p.m.

Committee meeting of the Bombay Trades' Association, 3-30 p.m., 1, Gymkhana Chambers.

SATURDAY, Sept. 25.

Mails for Mauritious and Reunion per extra s.s. Muttra via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.,

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all mases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ...	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore) ...	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Later and 3rd Poona Express ...	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920, standard time is given in all cases:—

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mai will not stop there.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14. 0	15. 0
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7.45	20.45
Fast Passenger	21.30	7.25

MOHORRUM FESTIVAL.

Mahomedan breathern are cordially invited by the Hindu merchants of Zaveri Bazar to Zaveri Bazar near Mumbadevi to partake of "Sabil in Mohorrum" festivals from to-day the 21st instant.

LECTURE ON NON-COOPERATION.

A Lecture will be delivered by Mr. Wamanrao Joshi of Amraoti on Non-Cooperation tomorrow at 6-30 p.m. at Goregamker's Building, Girgaon.

THE LATE MR. A S. WAGH.

A cousin of the late Mr. A. S. Wagh informs us that on his arrival Mr. Wagh died at Gokak Falls on Tuesday the 7th instant and not at Miraj on Sunday the 5th as we reported in our paper last week.

H. B. WARING COMYANY

During the coming week the H. B. Waring Company are adding greatly to their repertoire by putting on two new plays, both of which have been great successes in London. "Our Mr. Hepplewhite" which proved such a hit at the Criterion Theatre, simply teems with smart dialogue and amusing situations, and is sure to prove popular. "The Witness for the Defence," the Anglo-Indian story by A. W. Mason, produced by the Company last week, will be repeated on Wednesday. A decidedly novel note is introduced into this play in the first act—the opening scene being laid in a tent. A special matinee of "The Merchant of Venice" on Thursday should prove a great attraction for the holiday. Mr. Quartermaine will repeat his fine impersonation of Shylock. Mr. Waring has received so many requests to repeat "Ann" that he has arranged to play it on Thursday evening. This has proved one of the biggest successes and has been described as a "Monsoon of Messiment". The famous farsical play- "His Excellency the Governor" will be given on Friday and Saturday and also at the Sunday matinee, as it is such an ideal play for week-end theatre-goers.

PUNJAB AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—We hear in the Simla Council Hall the echoes of the Army Council in England! General Dyer was found guilty of *"Error of Judgment"*! Now his lieutenants and followers are accused of *injudicious and improper conduct*! Dyer is to be paid a pension from the Indian Treasury! Whereas his imitators are to continue their present service, and are to be punished by disapprovals, censures, and small reductions! May we know:—

(1) Whether this policy of the Government of India is in accord with the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India?

(2) Whether the Indian Government was not required to mete out deterrent punishment to those involved in the Martial Law severities?

(3) Whether the retention of the guilty in office will not act as a positive cause of raadding amongst the people?

(4) Whether these officials will not continue to harrass the people in some form or another?

(5) Whether their presence in power will not keep the poor people in perpetual dread?

(6) Whether these censured servants will not make up fresh trouble?

(7) How can Lord Chelmsford expect India to forget and forgive the Punjab iniquities, when the criminals go scot free, when the mischief-makers remain in office, and when the innocent are slain, imprisoned and even executed without a full trial?

(8) Is not the Government of India guilty of

(a) Impious indifference during the Martial Law Regime?

(b) Improper whitewashing by the Indemnity Act?

(c) And unjust shielding of the guilty officials by simple censures and disapprovals?

(9) Is the present attitude of the Government of India in conformity with the Despatch of the Imperial Government? Or is it a contempt of the Cabinet?

In any case, the exonerating and extolling of few officials may have pleased Anglo-India. But it has shaken the faith of whole India.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS

CONGRESSMEN SHOULD ACT IN CONCERT,

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—The present Councils are a mere farce and the forthcoming Reformed Councils will be no better. They are to be only bigger debating clubs than the existing ones. The Reforms are bound to be a failure on the ground of finance alone. The Transferred Departments will not have sufficient money to bring about a better state of affairs in education, public health or industries. The Meston Committee's recommendations which have been finally approved by Parliament leave the provinces handicapped for want of funds at the very start. And even what is left to the provinces, after satisfying the needs of the Imperial Government, will not come into the hands of the representatives of the people. The major part will go to the Reserved Departments to be controlled by the bureaucracy as before. Without funds at their disposal what are our councillors going to do? There will no doubt be a larger number to exercise their lungs and bring more heat in the debate. But what will be the net result *Nil*, so far as we can see. The Minto-Morley Councils were larger debating societies than the then existing ones. The Montagu-Chelmsford Councils will be still larger, but their character will remain unchanged, they will continue to be debating societies if more glorified ones. Is it worth while for the Congressmen to enter such councils by disregarding a solemn resolution of the Congress?

Of course, if the Congressmen keep away from the Councils, the Moderates" and the Jo-hukums will occupy all the seats. But what is the harm if they do so? The Moderates have hailed the Reforms with unfeigned joy, they are prepared to co-operate with the Government with heart and soul. Why not then let them and the bureaucracy make the Reforms a success if they can or incur the odium if they fail?

The Congress has already declared the Reforms to be inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing. The Rules and Regulations subsequently framed have made them more unsatisfactory. The financial readjustment, even according to the views of the Moderates, leaves the provinces helpless. Some of them who have closely studied the subject have expressed the deliberate opinion that it has made the Reforms a huge farce. If the Congressmen are once inside the fold of the Council, they will have to share the responsibility of failure and incur the odium in common with the bereaucracy and the Moderates. As intelligent men of common-sense why should they do such a foolish thing?

The Congressmen can do greater service to the country by leading a vigorous campaign for full responsible Government among the masss instead of frittering away their talent and energy and wasting their time in fruitless debates in the Councils.

So long as real power is not vested in the hands of the representatives of the people, their presence in the Councils does more harm than good to the country. True a few of them may through their interpellations and resolutions give a bit of their minds now and then. But what is the net result? A relation like that of mongoose and snake is established between them and the Government. And as the Government is the master of the situation the people's representatives are insulted, abused and tabooed with impunity. And are they able to change by a hair's breadth the settled policy of the Government? They cannot do it, but their presence gives a representative character to the Councils and add to the prestige and dignity of the latter.

The Councils are not only a farce but also a delusion and a snare. Delusion, because they promise bread—full responsible Government—but will give only stone. And snare, because, those who enter into them run the danger of being entrapped into the meshes of the bureaucracy. The weak among them will easily fall victims to official blandishments and the loaves and fishes will prove too strong a temptation for them. We know to our cost how we have in this way lost some of our ablest men, who fell victims to what Mahatma Gandhi apply described as the "insidious poison," and who, instead of serving their mother country, are injuring its interests, directly or indirectly, as instruments of an unsympathetic bereaucracy.

Let the Councils, therefore, be filled with Moderates, Jo-hukums and tadpoles from top to bottom and enjoy the sweets of these so-called representative institutions to their hearts' content. The Congressmen should shun them religiously, for while they will not be able to do anything for the good of their country, they will run the risk of having their ranks thinned by desertions. Besides, their co-operation will enable the brueaucracy to justify a repressive measure by declaring that it was discussed thoroughly in the Council in which the Nationalist representatives were given full opportunity to oppose it and if they failed to secure a majority it was their fault. In this way the odium of the measure willl be sought to be fastened on them and the popular wrath diverted against them. Ye Congressmen, beware of the danger ahead when seeking elections to the Council

We do not know what the final decision of the Congressmen who have stood for election will be. If they decide to withdraw they should act in concert. The withdrawal of one or two Congressmen will not serve the purpose. The only problem before the country is how to secure full responsible Government without delay. And that problem is not likely to be solved by our best men being locked up for a considerable part of the year for playing with toys.

MR. MAZHRUL HAQ WITHDRAWS FROM ELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Sept. 18.

Mr. Mazhrul Haq has withdrawn from election.

SERIOUS DERAILMENT,

BETWEEN FYZABAD AND BENARES.

STOPPAGE OF TRAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

FYZABAD, Sept. 20.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Fyzabad wires:—Owing to a Serious accident resulting in derailment between Fyzabad and Benares damaging the permanent way trains can not run through. Mails and upper class passengers only will be transhipped, if necessary, on trollies. All other traffic will be diverted via Partabgarh. Transhipment of other passengers is not possible. Through communication will be restored in about ten days. Intending passengers are warned that they would be put to great inconvenience if they travel via Loop. They are advised to travel via Chord.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A preliminary meeting of the workmen of the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways was held on Sunday morning in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to consider the desirability of holding of an All-India Railway Conference in Bombay, Mr. L. G. Chard presiding.

The President explained the objects of the meeting and insisted on the need for unity He said Bombay was a very suitable place as it was the seat of two Railway administrations. It was very difficult to get their wrongs righted and the only sane way was to demand their rights in a joint Conference. Hance he said every one must try to bring as many men as possible into the Conference.

Mr. Ginwala also dewelt on th necessity for unity and for a United Conference. It was then resolved to hold an All-India Railway Conference on the 10th, 11th and 12th November in Bombay and a Working Committee consisting of about thirty men was appointed with Mr. Baptista as Chairman, Messrs. Freeman and Ginwalla as Vice-Chairmen, Mr. V. G. Dalvi as Treasurer, and Messrs.. L. G. Chard Motilal Mehta and Jhabwala as Secretaries.

RAILWAYMEN'S RIGHT.

Mr. Pryke said the railwaymen had found an organisation during the last ten months which they could have done ten years ago. The railways in India were working under great difficulties and he could tell them that there was no class of workmen in India that wanted unity more than the railwaymen. It was common apprehension with many that if they spoke they would be dismissed but this had been disproved. They had many grievances which were impossible to remove without such a Conference. If they struck work, their service was not counted and they wanted to remove this and they felt that with a body of railwaymen and by the co-operation of all railways in India they would achieve success in their efforts. They would demand then that the railway authorities would have to give an eight hours' work as reasonable for a young man. They were told they had no right to speak. He must emphatically state that eight hours were quite sufficient for a company. The working man had a value and they wanted the railway company to appreciate the value of the workman. On the English railways they did not consider the break of service in case of a strike. The speaker said. It was therefore necessary that a Conference should be formed.

Mr. Lashkari in seconding the vote of thanks made a strong appeal for unity.

THE IGATPURI CONFERENCE

AN EXPLANATION.

We have received the following letter signed by several clerks of the Loco Offices, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, for publication:—

With reference to Mr. Chatty's remarks in to-day's issue of the "Times of India," we, the clerks of the Loco: Office, wish to explain why no delegates were sent to attend the conference at Igatpuri.

The fact is that Messrs. Jones and Baig were appointed delegates, but a day before proceeding to Igatpuri, Mr. Jones to whom our grievances were entrusted, declined to act as a delegate. All arrangements had therefore to be cancelled contrary to our expectations.

We had no time left to convene a meeting to appoint a new delegate in place of Mr. Jones and we are very sorry that Mr. Chatty should have had to pass such remarks against us as he did. However we wish to assure our fellow-workmen that our grievances are the same as those put forward by the Igatpuri conference and our failure to join them is not due to any particular motive.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WIDENING OF MEDOWS STREET

GOVERNMENT DECIDE ON GRANT ROAD SCHEME.

DISCUSSION ON SUGAR PRICES

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding when the question of widening the Medows Street and the adjoining lanes, which was raised in the Commissioner's letter which he had written to the Corporation, was referred to the Roads Committee for their consideration and report.

The letter from the Director of Civil Supplies explaining the causes of the shortage of sugar and the rise in the price of the same, was referred to the High Prices Committee for report. In the course of the discussion Mr. Lallji disputed the correctness of the Directors' figures and said that the slump in the prices was only temporary owing to the difficulties of the Chinese speculators to take delivery of their purchases, and also owing to the speculations of American merchants Another cause was that the Americans expected that they would have a bigger crop this year.

WIDENING OF MEDOWS STREET.

The followinig letter from the Municipal Commissioner was forwarded to the Roads Committee on the motion of Mr. Kamadar, seconded by Mr. Dubash.

"Mr. Mackison has carefully considered the question of widening Medows Street as also different cross streets adjoining Medows, street, such as Ash Lane Oak Lane, Military Square Lane, Hummum Street, &c. The Corporation have sanctioned the scheme for widening Church Gate Street and a through road from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane and the scheme is now well on the way to completion. Similarly the Corporation have sanctioned a scheme for widening Dalal street and opening it out to Medows Street as also for widening Bell Lane up to Esplanade Road. Proceedings for the acquisition of the properties in Dalal Street are at present pending before the Land Acquisition Officer and it is expected that the properties will soon come into the possession of the Municipality. Most of the houses in Fort South are very old and it is likely that they will soon have to be rebuilt. It is therefore proposed to revise regular lines of the following streets:—Medows Street, Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane, Hummum Street and Military Square Lane.

It is proposed to widen Medows Street and Hummum Street to 50' and to extend Hummum Street westward to Esplanade Road in order to have a through road from Esplanade Road to Apollo Street. It is expected that amicable arrangements can be made with the owners of the several properties for acquiring the portions thereof, falling within the revised regular lines instead of acquiring their whole properties and thereby dislocating trade. But if amicable settlements fail, the properties will be wholly acquired under Section 296 of the Municipal Act and the surplus land resold to recoup part of the cost. I have to request, under Section 297 of the Act, the sanction of the Corporation to the revised lines of the streets mentioned above being prescribed in substitution for the old ones and to lay out a new public street under Section 291 between Medows Street and Esplanade Road.

GRANT ROAD SCHEME.

On the motion of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia the following letter from the Joint Secretary to Government P. W. D. was referred to the same committee which is considering the question of the Charni Road level crossing with a request that they should interview the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, if necessary.

It will be seen that the present overcrowding in the local trains of the two Railways is due to unavoidable circumstance caused by the War and that the Railway administrations are doing their best to improve the existing state of affairs. When the various schemes which are at present under the consideration of the Railway administrations and which are being pushed through with all reasonable despatch are completed, the present overcrowding will, to a large extent, be removed.

As regards paragraph 2 of the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's letter, I am to state that Government have decided that the Colaba station should be removed, that the terminus for long distance traffic should be transferred to Grant Road station and the terminus for local traffic to Church Gate station. The site for the terminus at first Road has now been settled and orders have been issued for the acquisition of the necessary land.

HIGH PRICES OF SUGAR.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Director of Civil Supplies:—

I am directed to state that the total stock of sugar in sight up to the middle of September will be nearly 45,000 tons. This represents six months local or three months' gross requirements.

2. During the past six months receipts have certainly been very short. Large shipments to the United States of America constituted the chief drain on the Bombay market, but the States ceased buying several months ago. No further business in this direction is likely for some months to come, and the stocks now in sight can well bear the normal reexport trade. The small shipments to Europe which have taken place give no cause for alarm as their total from 1st June to 7th August was only 1,769 tons.

3. The prohibition on exports could not have any healthy effect on prices unless similar action were taken at Calcutta and Karachi. The cost of Railway transport is relatively so low that an artificial local reduction in prices would lead inevitably to a flow of stock to other big export markets.

4. In view of the above facts I am to say that a sufficient case has not been made out for approaching the Government of India who are the final authority to decide the matter."

Mr. C. Dhondy proposed that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Kamdar objected to the letter being recorded. He said it was useless to depend on Government, as they had not done anything in the matter. The best thing for them to do was for their merchants to put their heads together and act independently of Government.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKARAS

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was surprised at the statements of Mr. Kamdar who was a lawyer. The whole world was suffering from the present high prices and the best brains were considering the question. It was useless to say that a few merchants in Bombay could remedy the situation He moved an amendment that the qustion be referred to the High Prices Committee.

Dr. Viegas seconding said nothing had been done to prevent profiteering, and while Bombay was not the regular port for the shipment of sugar they had allowed sugar to be exported from Bombay. That was the reason for the high prices of sugar.

DR. N. H. E. SUKHIA.

Dr. Sukhia advocated that they should have a profitering act as they had one in England, which had prevented the merchants there from reaping enormous profits at the expense of the public. Bombay had to suffer much through the high prices. They had a number of strikes, the not cause of all of which was the high prices prevailing in Bombay. Government were delaying taking steps while the prics were reaping up. People were dying like flies while Government were doing nothing and the merchants were profiteering. He supported the amendment.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji disputed the correctness of the figures given in the letter from the Director of Civil Supplies. The reason for the fall in sugar prices was because the United States expected a good crop this year and they had stopped buying from Mauritius and Java. England on the other hand had bought its own requirements in Java, while she had not made any provision for India. The present slump was merely due to American and Chinese speculators who were now unable to finance their purchases. He expected a rise shortly in the prices of sugar, as the present slump was only temporary. He supported the amendment.

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said whereas the French and British Governments had made their full purchases in Java, India had not been provided for. But while in other parts of the world the price of sugar was higher than ruling in India, India had the advantage of very low prices. That was due to free imports, and also to the fact that they bought the lowest quality sugar. As far as sugar was concerned he could not say there was profiteering in it although in other things of importance like rice there was profiteering.

It was difficult for the Government of India, as the Government of an All-India charged, but it was an industry which was now-a-days called a public meeting. He wanted to tell Mr. Cowasji that he was not the only *Shethia* who had the power of calling a meeting. He objected to the advertisement given to Mr. Cowasji by a wretched weekly newspaper whose usual business it was to misconstrue the speeches of the Municipal Councillors.

AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

The amendment was then adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next, although that day is a Bank holiday.

CLOSURE APPLIED.

The closure was applied at this step and Mr. Dhondy was permitted to speak in reply.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy wanted to withdraw his proposition. He, however, objected to the views of Mr. Cowasji that every meeting was now-a-days called a public meeting. He wanted to tell Mr. Cowasji that he was not the only *Shethia* who had the power of calling a meeting. He objected to the advertisement given to Mr. Cowasji by a wretched weekly newspaper whose usual business it was to misconstrue the speeches of the Municipal Councillors.

AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

The amendment was then adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next, although that day is a Bank holiday.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., British Resident in Mysore, and Mrs. Barton left Mysore on Sunday morning *en route* to Ootacamund. They are expected to stay in Ooty till the 10th of the next month.

MESOPOTANIAN SITUATION.

PREPARATIONS FOR RELIEF OF SAMAWAH.

FORCED LANDING OF AN AEROPLANE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Recd. 1-15 a.m., Sept. 20.

Bagdad, 18th.—On the Lower Euphrates preparations for the relief of Samawah are proceeding. The Blockhouses are complete from the Ur junction to Nasiriyeh.

In the Muntafiq area heavy inter-tribal fighting will probably prevent any combined action against us and the situation is therefore easier.

In the Fallujah area one of our aeroplanes made a forced landing between Bagdad and Fallujah. The occupants are in the hands of the Arabs, who, however, have offered to bring them in.

In the Dialah area the district is settling down. Delay to columns has been caused by the extensive damage to an important bridge.

Elsewhere there is no change.

BOLSHEVIK ADVANCE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

AMIR HOSTILE TO BOLSHEVIKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The frontier correspondent of the "Englishman" says:—

"It is persistently rumoured in Kabul that the Emir of Bokhara, who had escaped before the Bolsheviks arrived, is now negotiating with the Amir of Afghanistan for help and it is very probable that he will seek refuge in Kabul. The documents which have fallen into the hands of the Red invaders are said to be full of friendly sentiments and assurances from the Kabul Government that in the event of aggressions by the Bolshevists succour would not be denied by the Amir of Afghanistan, who was busy making an alliance with the British.

CHINESE REFUGEES.

Some Chinese with their families have reached the Afghan border and some have been detained by the Bolsheviks in the Pamirs. They state that owing to demonstrations by lawless people who seem to be possessed with Bolshevik ideas, they fled with their cash and property. They further give out that foodstuffs in southern China are very dear and many people are dying of hunger. One Yangshi, an emigrant who managed to escape from the Pamir troops by bribing a Bolshevik lieutenant, has reached Muzar-i-Sharif and in an interview with an Indian merchant who arrived in Peshawar said, that although the districts of Yarkand and Kashgar are not effected by the famine the distress would inevitably spread in those parts very soon and that Bolshevists would find a good chance of seducing the public to loot capitalists.

Certain Afghan and other traders who had arranged to escape from Bokhara to Chinese Tartary and the Afghan frontier were chased and arrested by Bolsheviks who looted them and in many instances made them prisoners offering to release them on condition that they joined the Reds in crushing capitalists.

MR. GANDHI.

A SPELL OF REST-CURE AT SANTINIKETAN.

The Santiniketan correspondent of the "Servant" wrote on the 14th instant:

Mahatma Gandhi with Mrs. Gandhi and his party has come up here from Calcutta on Saturday last. Mahatma Gandhi is in great need of perfect rest after his rushing tour of propaganda in Madras; the hard work that he had to do during the Special Session of the Congress for which he spent a most strenuous week in Calcutta and this certainly told upon his weak physique.

The quiet openness of the Ashramic atmosphere so peculiar to Santiniketan is admirably suitable for the recoupment of jaded nerves, and it is doing much good to Mahatma Gandhi who has begun to feel better already. On my asking him how he was doing, he at once answered cheerfully, "I am now much better than yesterday and after a few days, I am sure to gain immeasurable strength." I wondered what inner meaning that cryptic remark might contain. He sleeps well now and is keeping to his bed under the strict advice of Nil Ratan Sarkar who treated him during his stay in Calcutta. His present state of health most certainly requires at least a few days complete rest at this excellent place. The stewards of the Brahmacharya Ashram, Mr. C. F. Andrews at the head, are taking every care of their illustrious guest and his needs and comforts are being attended to in every few.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, September 21, 1920.

LOYAL TO THE CONGRESS.

The Congress has declared in favour of the boycott of Councils and the country at large has made up its mind to abide by the decision faithfully. We do not know on what ground the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye alleges that "signs are evident everywhere that the men who vociferously voted for Mr. Gandhi are going to back out." The signs are not at all anything like what they are misrepresented to be by him. There is no disposition to rebel against the decision of the Congress though, thanks to the Moderates and their allies, efforts have not been wanting in that direction. Things are not what Mr. Paranjpye would like them to be. Congress leaders back from Calcutta are not trying, as Mr. Paranjpye thoughtlessly remarks, to find out means to justify their "wriggling out of this scrape." It is rather difficult to follow Mr. Paranjpye in his tortuous criticisms. He is frankly against the boycott of Councils, but at the same time he wants the Congress to stick to the boycott of Councils and makes unfounded charges. We earnestly hope this is not due to a jubilation in the Moderate camp on account of the Congress decision, leaving as it does the field free to the Moderates. Mr. Paranjpye is very solicitous. He fears that if "the loud words spoken at Calcutta are not followed up by even the slightest action, it will be an eternal disgrace to the country." What is his anxiety for? Is he anxious lest the Congressmen turn back [illegible] and his like from the Council[illegible] Mr. Pranjpye may rest assured Congressmen contemplate no [illegible] apprehends They are [illegible] of the country and [illegible]hands. Congressmen [illegible] to hold fast to the dicisions and carry it out. They [illegible] see that there is no fa[illegible] Paranjpye's jibes are not re[illegible] to action. Far from [illegible] supporters turning back, as [illegible], even his bitter opponents in the Congress are rushing to hold the honour of the Congress aloft. There is and there will be no split. The "Reforms" are as good as non-existent so far as the nation as a whole is concerned. Let it be clearly understood that for this development the Congress is not responsible. Even Mr. Paranjpye says that it was natural for "the crowd" to feel resentment as Government have been sadly remiss and even criminal in their apathy. In his opinion, if Government had taken the steps that were obviously necessary to right the wrongs of the Punjab, they would have ushered in the reforms in a congenial atmosphere. If Government had that much sense, there would have been no Punjab in the first place. If justice had been done to the Punjab, if the British Government had displayed statesmanship in the treatment of the Khilafat, if they had allowed India to be represented at the Peace Conference by elected representatives and not by Government nominees, there would have been no question of Non-Co-operation.

The country has not resolved to adopt Non-Co-operation just for the fun of it; it has been forced by the attitude and action of Government to resort to it. The Congress never thought of rejecting the Reforms as such at first. As Lala Lajpat Rai, the Congress President, made it clear: "We of the Indian National Congress have declared that we are quite fit for complete autonomy even now; yet we did accept, however inadequate and unsatisfactory, the instalment given to us, as evidence of the *bona fide* of the British statesmen. We were prepared to work out the Reform Scheme to the best of our ability as a stepping stone to full responsible Government but we must frankly tell Mr. Montagu that the events of the Punjab have shaken our faith in the motives of those who seek our co-operation in the ostensible working out of the Reform Scheme." Who is responsible for thus antoganising the nation? Even the "Servant of India," an avowed partisan of co-operation, says that it is not possible for the Moderates to dissuade the people from Non-Co-operation, if constitutional agitation meets everywhere with a rebuff. The "Servant of India" is wrong in insinuating that Non-Co-operation is unconstitutional but the pertinent fact is that it admits that Non-Co-operation is inevitable. It remarks that the action of Government is such as to push on Mr. Gandhi's programme rather than the Moderate propoganda. Non-Co-operation owes its very existence to Government. It is Government that are feeding it and it will be continued so long as they do not reform their attitude radically and fully satisfy the demands of the nation. The "Times" holds that the Non-Co-operation movement will be inoperative and threatens that if it proves otherwise, India will be considered as unfit even for the beginnings of self-Government! The future of India does not depend upon the good opinion of the "Times." The country's future will be mainly fashioned by itself. India's capacity for self-Government is unquestionable. She refuses to submit any longer to the slow process of progressive stages; and to ask her to submit to an examination at the end of every stage is to insult her. The "Times" equally with the "Pioneer" is anxious that India should not imitate Egypt and pierce the citadel of the bureaucracy with the weapon of Non-Co-operation. It wants India to believe that Non-Co-operation was a failure in Egypt and that Britain was graciously pleased to grant independence only when Non-Co-operation was tacitly given up. What is the use of this camouflage? Does not India know that Zaghlul Pasha and others were prevented from approaching the Peace Conference, that they were deported to Malta, that His Majesty the King-Emperor's word was broken that Egypt was refused independence, that a Protectorate, declared during the stress of war was sought permanently to be continued after the war, that the Allies were requested to recognise the Protectrate by suitable concessions, that the ex-enemies were compelled to assent to it, that all possible means were tried to perpetuate the Protectorate and that it was only when Egypt declared Non-Co-operation and saw to its success that Britain yielded and recognised the independence of Egypt? Do we not know the protagonists of British Imperialism? However, it is better to make it clear that India's agitation is independent of that of Egypt. Non-Co-operation will last only till our demands are satisfied and if the "Times" does not want Non-Co-operation, it had better induce the British Government to accede to our demands. The "Times" fears a formidable set-back to the progress of India as a result of Non-Co-operation but India is firmly convinced that she will find her salvation through it. Mere argument cannot decide the question: time alone will vindicate the country's attitude.

Meanwhile, what shall we say of our countrymen Messrs. Sastri, Surendranath and Sinha, who stood up at the close of the debate on the Indian territorial Forces Bill and gratuibusly condemened Non-Co-operation, forgetting the lesson taught to them but yesterday? Their remarks had nothing to do with the subject proper but so eager were they to protest their innocence and judge their countrymen that they had no time to think of anything like relevancy. The bureaucracy also welcomed the exhibition the Moderate members made of themselves. Mr. Sastri spoke in a vein of lamentation and wanted somebody to induce the young men of the country to abandon Non-Co-operation, to which they had committed themselves. Mr. Surendranath, whose eloquence is now often at the service of the bureaucracy and who always speaks in hyperboles said that the Territorial Forces Bill would stand for generations to come as an abiding monument of the good Government of Lord Chelmsford. This was not all. He deprecated the Non-Co-operation move-[illegible] particular section of the country had been caught in a fit of insanity but that would soon be restored to normality. Mr. Sinha was anxious to assure the Biceroy that the non-official members of the Council did not believe in Non-Co-operation. However highly these honourable members may think of themselves and their services to the country cannot be forgotten—the country values them rightly and the bureaucracy is not altogether unaware of the weight they carry with the nation. We are afraid, after these pitiful exhibitions, Mr. Gandhi was not after all far wrong when he said that there was an insidious poison in the Councils that might demoralise our public men. Lala Lajpat Rai also concurred in this view when he said that he knew from actual experience that many of his noble friends, whose patriotism he did not dispute, whose high motives he had no reason to question, had had their patriotism and nationalism poisoned by going to the Councils. Messrs. Sastri, Surendranath and Sinha have striven but to confirm the impressions of Lala Lajpat Rai. Do these honourable members imagine that they can kill Non-Co-operation by their abuse? Non-Coperation has come to stay. It will not be driven out either by the indifference and ridicule or repression of the bureaucracy or by the vilification indulged in by our Moderate friends. Every day the position of the Congress grows stronger and stronger. All the evil prognostications of the enemies of the Congress have come to naught. The Nationalists have resolved to stand by the Congress and accept the decision of the Congress loyally and faithfully None who knew the temper, traditions and policy of the Nationalists could expect otherwise. The Congress Democratic Party founded by the late Mr. Tilak has declared its unswerving loyalty to the Congress. Those who wanted a split in the Congress had relied to some extent on the Congress Democratic Party. It was a party originally founded, in a way, to fight the elections and it was felt in some quarters that baulked of all chances of an election, it would not acept the boycott of Councils. But the party knows that a split in the Congress would be the worst and most suicidial step. It thoroughly realises what its duty to the Congress requires it to do. Mr. Baptista had already made it clear during the course of the Congress deliberations that he would accept the Congress decision in a loyal spirit. On Sunday last at the meeting of the Congress Democratic Party, he once again enunciated the right principle in Congress politics. It was that everybody should accept the Congress mandate and not act as he thought fit. He was rightly opposed even to the latitude given by Mr. Gandhi to those Congressmen who want ed to enter the Councils and he inculcated the duty of abstaining from the Council elections. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the leader of Maratha Nationalists and certainly a far truer and more reliable representative of the late Mr. Tilak's ideas and policy than Mr. Khaparde, bespoke unswerving loyalty to the Congress recommendations, although the party as such had opposed the Gandhi programme openly in the Congress. He announced that the whole Congress Democratic Party would withdraw from the elections. No importance need therefore be attached to Mr. Khaparde's intentions of seeking a seat in the Councils. He leads none but himself and the party as such is opposed to his tactics. Latest information shows that he has realised his mistake. Co-operation was tried for thirty-five years and the nation found that it almost led to nothing. It is now firmly convinced that the only true and efficacious remedy is Non-Co-operation and it has elected it. Mr. Kelkar did well to emphasise the fact that there was very little difference between the views of the Congress Democratic Party and those of Mr. Gandhi. There has been a good deal of idle talk, specially in circles that had never a good word for the late Mr. Tilak dead or living, about the differences between him and Mr. Gandhi regarding Non-Co-operation. Mr. Gandhi explained to the Congress the position of Mr. Tilak and said that Mr. Tilak promised that if Mahomedans stood out of the Councils, his place would be with the Mahomedans. Mr. R. P. Karandikar alluded to it and gave due importance to the Hindu-Moslem compact, sanctified and strengthened by commons sufferings. All the Democratic party's candidates have in obedience to the Congress decision retired from the Council elections. That is the correct attitude the nation must adopt. Mere withdrawal of candidates will not however achieve the purpose. If the [illegible]orld is to be convinced that [illegible]dia refuses to accept paltry gifts and [illegible]at she has set her heart on full Swaraj-[illegible]ya and that she is firmly resolved to win her way to it, the elections must be altogether boycotted. No one should take any part in them. The country must ignore the elections altogether. Democrats and Congressmen should take up Non-Co-operation in right earnest and carry on a vigorous propaganda throughout the country for a complete boycott of the elections. Bengal, Maharashtra, Bombay and Karnatak have already declared a boycott of the Councils. The news from the South is more reassuring. Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar has been persuaded to reconsider has resignation as the President of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee and we trust he will see his way to remain at the head of the Congress organisation in Madras. Even otherwise Madras is rallying to the support of the Congress. In the U. P. Pandit Motilal Nehru is leading the movement and in his hands, it is bound to be a success. The Punjab and Bihar will be equally firm. Most of the C. P. leaders are already in the Congress Democratic Party and the latest information shows that C. P. will now be with the Congress heart and soul. There is no doubt that the Congress decision will be respect by all Nationalists throughout the country. Even the "Indian Social Reformer" is compelled to admit that the possibilities opened up by this new spirit are so great and vital to the future progress and well-being of the country that a note of rejoicing mingles with the regret felt widely at the resolution adopted by the Congress." The situation is in every way encouraging but there is none the less an urgent call for selfless and strenuous work thoughout India.

Notes of the Day.

The Labour Crisis in England.

Yesterday the adjourned Conference between Sir Robert Horne and the miners took place, but as yet we do not know its result. The general tendency seems to be towards peace. The miners have put their two claims separately and demanded the settlement of the claim for increased wages apart from that for a reduction in the price of household coal. The Government have so far relented as to ask the miners to submit their demands to a court of inquiry. The Government have gone further. They have now turned their guns on the miners and introduced a novel element into the negotiations now proceeding. It is suggested that the question of increased output of coal by the miners should go hand in hand with the claim for increased wages on the principle of more coal, more wages. As if this argument by itself might not be sufficient to put the miners in Coventry, Sir Robert Horne has cleverly shifted his ground with regard to the other matter. Instead of meeting the cry for a decrease in the price of coal he has gone the length of suggesting that if wages are increased they will have to be added to the price of household coal, which is already one of the two bones of contention between the miners and the Government.

An Analysis of the Position.

What does Sir Robert mean by it all? We shall understand his meaning if we realise that the whole crisis has been converted into a platform for propaganda with the public. Firstly, the suggestion about increased output governing wages is advanced in order to show that the miners are not producing what they should and that since they will not produce wealth they have no right to share it. The miners' reply has taken the wind out of Sir Robert's sail. They challenge an inquiry about output and declare that the desire of the owners for improvements before decontrol sets in, has been one of the main causes, the others being a lack of trucks and bad, antediluvian methods of coal-getting. In any case, the miners say the industry is making such profits at the present rate of output that it can afford to meet their demands. Secondly, the statement about adding the extra wage to the price of household coal is indeed insidious. Nothing can be more unpopular in England to-day than to suggest an increase in price. Sir Robert would hoist the miners with their own petard. How insidious the move is, can be seen from the fact that the increase in price is to affect *only household coal*. Why not all coal produced? Because, if the price of coal used by the housewife goes up, she will not waste her breath any longer praising the devilish miners who in her opinion, for their little selfish aims, are bringing ruination upon their country by increasing the strain of poverty! It is a good election stunt like the ten shillings a ton put on the price of coal before a doubtful election and decreased after it. Mr. Lloyd George had won it. These revelations have shown what the miners are up against in their fight for better conditions.

Mr. Thomas to the Rescue.

Meanwhile, Mr. Thomas, the Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, has spoken on behalf of the miners and taken up the cudgels of propaganda against the Government. In a speech delivered by him in Flintshire he has summed up the whole situation in a sentence by suggesting that "industrial peace was essential to save the country." He has confirmed the opinion which we have consistently held since the early beginnings of the present crisis that a strike if it comes now will not merely be in the nature of an industrial conflict, but "the most far-reaching struggle in the history of Britain" which "might shake the Empire to its foundation." Mr. Thomas says in reply to the Government. "No inquiry! You have all the facts already in your possession. Do justice to the miners. Their demands are just since the cost of living has gone up tremendously since March. The situation in England is critical. Unemployment stands like a menacing ogre. Revolution is at your door." What will be the end of it all?

Affairs in Mesopotamia.

The "Times" says that the first task of Sir Percy Cox will be to restore order and when that is done the administrator of Mesopotamia will think of establishing an Arab State with a few British advisers. It would be beginning at the wrong end altogether. Why is there disorder in Mesopotamia? Because nobody in Mesopotamia wants Britain to be there, because Britain has kept faith neither with the Turk nor with the Arabs. The best thing to do to restore order would be to leave Mesopotamia to the Arabs and get out of the mess as quickly as possible. With the growing feeling in India against the mad venture, it will not be possible for Britain to call upon India to maintain and enforce order in Mesopotamia. In England itself the general feeling is quite against the continuance of the Mesopotamian misadventure. It is admitted that a total change of policy is the thing required for the improvement of the situation. Why then take the trouble of a temporary administration which is likely to seek permanency? Order will immediately follow the evacuation of Mesopotamia. As to British advisers, let Britain first wait for a request from the Arabs. If Britain really wants to abandon the old policy of barefaced conquest, let it be done frankly and quickly. Let it not be sought to perpetuate power under a camouflage. Britain should take the first step so that she may reasonably ask the other "not-wanteds" to leave the Turkish territories.

The Postmen's Strike.

It has come after all. Whatever the authorities may have to say with respect to the luxurious conditions of life of the Bombay postmen there can be no doubt whatever that for hard-working skilled employees who are supposed to possess knowledge of four languages, the pay is absolutely inadequate and the conditions of existence such that no self-respecting worker would put up with them. Does the public know that the average monthly pay of a Bombay postman is Rs. 27? Even a "coolee" earns more than this and the scavenger's average is not much less. The authorities say they have already given a revised scale of pay. Well! So they have. But it is easy to issue revised scales of pay which have no reference to the cost of living or to the rise in prices, concocted in the vastnesses of official brains which are never troubled with such trifling and sordid matters as the need for finding an extra rupee to feed a whole family with. How absurd that men drawing three thousand rupees a month should look aghast at the prospect of paying their fellowmen thirty rupees a month! The public must stand by the postmen.

Too Late!

A question was raised some time ago as to the eligibility of persons convicted of offences connected with the Punjab disorders and subsequently given the benefit of Royal clemency, of offering themselves as candidates for Council elections. Government kept silent then and now pompously announce that they had always contemplated action that would remove the disabilities of such persons under the election rules. They have accordingly "pardoned" 27 persons, the effect of the "pardon" being that they can contest the elections. The gift comes too late when none is so poor as to value it in the least. The Punjab leaders have already boycotted the Councils and the Government of India have troubled themselves for nothing. This tardy act of justice extended but to a limited number of sufferers, nobody would appreciate. It is not likely to tempt anybody to stand for the elections, so long as Government have not righted the Punjab wrong. Meanwhile they can keep the Councils to themselves.

STRIKES IN BOMBAY.

POSTMEN AND TELEGRAPH PEONS DOWN TOOLS.

THE POSTMAN'S LOT.

WORSE THAN A COOLIE'S.

GETS RS. 27 PER MONTH.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

Strikes have come to stay in Bombay. We have had the recent sweepers' strike and following on it there was the threatened strike of the G. I. P. Railway workers. Although the spectre of the latter's strike is ever present before the public of Bombay, matters have, for the present, been rather quiet. Bombay is again in the throes of a strike of great magnitude, vitally affecting the body public.

GETS RS. 27 P.M.!

The postman is as necessary to the modern civilised man as food, and he is at least as necessary as the sweeper. The sweepers after their recent strike succeeded in getting an increased pay of Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 24-8, or something like that. A postman in Bombay who has got to be able to read four different languages, the public would learn with some surprise, gets on an average a pay of Rs. 27. A cooly in Bombay is much better off, for while he is no body's servant and is independent he can earn more than a postman, who is comparatively more educated. The strike of postmen and telegraph sepoys was a foregone conclusion, after the attitude of the authorities for so many months. The postmen allege that whatever has been given has been given most reluctantly and wrung out of the unwilling authorities. Bombay had had a postal strike, as well as a strike of telegraph sepoys, about a year back, and the city had a taste then of what such a strike meant. In spite of repeated complaints the whole postal department was disorganised completely and the public were put to a great inconvenience and loss. Now on the back of it all there is a fresh postal and telegraph strike. The postmen number about fifteen hundred, and the ultimatum which they gave expired on the night of Sunday last. Hence the strike.

MEETINGS ON THE MAIDAN.

The men yesterday met on the Esplanade maidan and there were constant meetings to exhort each other to stand firm and be steady. The men could be seen sitting there the whole day. The telegraph sepoys were going along the Waudby Road in the afternoon shouting "Tilak Maharajaki Jai." It is really surprising that the men shout out the name of Mr. Tilak even when they are in the midst of a fight.

LAST STRIKE.

The last strike of postmen in Bombay was some three years ago, to be exact, and this is the next general strike, after that. This time however, both the telegraph men and the postmen have gone on strike at the same time and it is expected that it will make confussion worse confounded. Although the strike has not taken the public all unawares still there can be no doubt that it will cause the greatest inconvenience to the public, as it did last time. The public hav not yet forgotten the chaos which then reigned and the less which they had to suffer through loss in transit of letters and important documents.

THE STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

A lot has been written about the grievances of the postmen, but the following will give a very clear idea of what the real demands of the men are. The men state that the new scheme which has been devised by the Government of India does not go far enough to meet their legitimate demands which the present day conditions require. Under the new scheme, the minimum wage a postmen will get is Rs. 27 per month, whereas they want a starting salary of Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 60, by yearly increments of Rs. 2-8. Accordingly to the Government scale they will get Rs. 27-1-45. The readers who now get Rs. 56 will with the addition of all allowances get Rs. 62 in the future; the men however want that they should get Rs. 70 per month and the overseers Rs. 80. They further demand that two posts of Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 90 should be reserved for overseers. In addition the postmen want a monthly house rent of Rs. 10; readers Rs. 12 and the inspectors Rs. 14.

UNSATISFACTORY CONCESSIONS.

The men state that although they have been agitating in this question for the last two years what the Government of India have granted them has not at all satisfied them. They further complain that their grievances about Sub-inspector's posts have not been remedied and that the readers and overseers have all been put in the grades of postmen. According to the new scheme the postmen should get Rs. 27 per month rising by increments of Re. 1 to Rs. 45, the increments having no effect for the first three years. Under the revision the postmen would not get more then 50 per cent. They state that although the overseers and readers will get a house rent of Rs. 10 and a duty allowance of Rs. 10 their whole income would be only Rs. 62 as against Rs. 56, which they were getting before; although they would get a small addition of Rs. 5 per month on an average. They require a maximum wage of Rs. 90 per month, but they have been given only Rs. 45.

CLAIM FOR DECENT PENSION.

Their demand is based, they allege, for this maximum of Rs. 90 as they require a decent pension when they retire at the end of 25 years' service, as their war and other allowances would not be counted when calculating the amount of pensions. Besides all this Government have not yet made a definite statement as to when the new scale would take effect.

DEMAND FOR LIVING WAGES.

The Government of India had set apart sum of Rs. 27½ lakhs to meet the additional expenses and this, the strikes say, would not be sufficient for the purpose. The G. I. P. Railway had spent a sum of Rs. 2 crores under their revised scheme but the men were not still in Bombay. Prices have gone up so high in Bombay that it was impossible for a postman with a couple of children and wife to live on less than a pay of Rs. 52 per month.

This fact had been admitted by the postal authorities. The men have to keep their families out of Bombay owing to the inadequacy of their emoluments, and make monthly remittances which hits them hard financially. As against this even a Bombay cooly can easily earn more than Rs. 30. The Bombay postmen, as postmen everywhere else, have to know four languages—at least and be able to read the writing—and their starting pay is a paltry sum of Rs. 27. They have done their duty, they urge, to the satisfaction of all their superiors during the time that Bombay was convulsed with a number of strikes, and they want their services to be recognised in an adequate manner. So far these are the demands of the employees.

VIEW-POINT OF POSTAL AUTHORITIES.

There is another side to the question, and the Postal authorities consider that no justification has been shown by the men for the present strike. They had done all that they could do under the circumstances, and the men had gone to the Director-General direct over the heads of the local authorities. They also complain that the strike notice was too short, and that the conduct of the men could not be excused in any circumstances.

EFFORTS TO MEET THE SITUATION.

The Postal authorities are however doing their best to meet the situation with the men

(Continued on next page)

PLEA FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

MR. THOMAS' POWERFUL SPEECH.

JUSTIFIES MINERS' DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Sept. 20.

A powerful plea for industrial peace was made at Connah's Quay, Flintshire, this afternoon by the railwaymen's leader, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P. With regard to the Government's offer to submit the question of the miners' wages to an independent tribunal, Mr. Thomas suggested that as the Government now possessed all the available data it could settle the matter itself.

Mr. Thomas justified the miners' demand for increase of two shillings a day on the ground of the increase in the cost of living since March. He declared that the Government's decision that any increase in the wages must immediately be put on the cost of coal for home consumption was unjustified. They were entitled to ask that the coal industry should be treated as a whole. It would be a crime if the strike ensued. The miners were entitled to a fair deal. Their leaders were striving for peace and they must be assisted.

He emphasised the growth of unemployment and the seriousness of the country's financial position and said that the goodwill of the workers must be obtained in order to increase the output and stabilise the industry. Industrial peace was essential to save the country. Let all help to prevent, what might prove the most disastrous and the most far-reaching struggle in the history of Britain, a struggle that could easily develop into something more than an industrial fight and that might shake the Empire to its foundations.

BRITISH TRADE SLUMP.

CAUSES OF MANUFACTURERS' DISCOMFITURE.

NEED FOR STABLISING WAGES ON OUTPUT BASIS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 20.

The trade slump is causing the economists, publicists and leading employers anxiously to search for a solution of the post-war industrial problems. On the one hand there are thousands of unemployed workers throughout the country and the prospects for the Winter are that their numbers will be trebled and simultaneously there are number of industries, the most notable examples being coal and house-building, whose persistent cry and imperative need is for increased output. It is pointed out that the manufacturer, handicapped by the ever present menace of strikes, the Excess Profits Tax, Labour unrest, the Trade Union Rules and the enormous cost of production has reached the position of despair, each of the five causes acting and re-acting on one another.

One war-time legacy has been slow timing owing to the kindly treatment of the munition workers, who now demand high wages and easy and slack work, while a typical case of the effect of Trade Unionism is that of Lord Weir, who announced that he could employ another two thousand men immediately, but was prevented by the workmen's rules. These not only hamper the employer, but are embittering the ex-service men who have returned from the battlefield to see the works crowded with exempted men.

The ex-service men are, in many cases, actually prevented by the Trade Unions from learning a trade. This is the root of the trouble with regard to the shortage of houses.

One solution advocated is to make wages depend upon the powers of production not upon the powers of striking. The Government must organise general reconstruction stabilising wages on the output basis, which would ultimately mean more money for all, giving the manufacturer a firm basis on which to develop. The danger of the country, becoming overpaid and consequently underproducing, must be avoided at all costs.

INDIA'S SELF-RESPECT.

HOW TO REGAIN IT.

NO COMPROMISE; NO CONCESSION.

MR. ANDREWS' MESSAGE.

Mr. C. F. Andrews sends us the following Message from Santiniketan, under date September 20.

Having witnessed with my own eyes the humiliation of Indians in the Punjab, Fiji, East Africa and South Africa and watched this last humiliation of the infamous Turkish Treaty, I can see no possible recovery of self-respect except by claiming an independence from British domination not less than that of Egypt. This requires absolute unity of moral purpose for its fulfilment, not compromise or concession. I deeply regret that at such a critical time I should have personally added one pang to Indian humiliation by weakly countenancing repatriation from South Africa.—C. F. ANDREWS.

CONSTABULARY VERSUS CIVILIANS.

FIGHT IN WICKLOW MOUNTAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 20.

A fight occurred in the Wicklow Mountains between a large number of men who were drilling and the Constabularly. The affair occurred at Enniskerry where the Constabulary surrounded the party at drill, one of whom was killed several wounded and forty captured with arms. Another encounter occurred at eleven last night when an armed party ambushed and fired on a Constabulary patrol near Abbeyfeale Limerick. One Constable was shot dead and two were wounded.

ITALIAN LABOUR TROUBLE.

INCREASE OF PAY GRANTED TO WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 20.

Rome.—A telegram from Milan states that the manufacturers have granted an increase of pay of four lire a day to the workers over twenty-one years of age, eighty per cent increase to those under twenty-one and sixty per cent increase to women and children. It is reported that the workers have already evacuated many works and that the Red and Black flags have been lowered everywhere.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

WANTED MORE AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES.

LARGE FIELD FOR EXTENSION OF URBAN CREDIT MOVEMENT.

PROBLEMS OF CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 20.

The Provincial Co-operative Conference met to-day at 11-30 a.m. in the Council Hall and began its proceedings with a speech of welcome from the Governor. There are several interesting features about this year's Conference. It finds Mr. Ewbank no longer in charge as the registrar of co-operative societies, but it has had the good fortune to find in his successor Mr. Rothfield—a civilian of mature experience who combines a literary taste with an enthusiasm for accelerating the pace of co-operation in this Presidency. He has evidently studied with considerable care the problems of co-operation in Europe and is anxious to infuse new ideas in the co-operative policy of the Bombay Government, as was shown by the very first question he has suggested for consideration by this year's conference namely whether it would be desirable to have a co-operative board mainly elected but partly nominated to work with the Registration. The question is being discussed by a thouroughly representative sub-committee this afternoon.

Another interesting feature of the Conference is that it has been held this year on an elective system. Except a few gentlemen who attended by special invitation the rest are all delegates. Of these 30 are nominated officials and 15 are nominated from the honorary organisers. These are the only nominated official delegates. Of the elected delegates the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute has sent 10, the Central Co-operative Bank also 10, the district banks the satisfactory number of 39, the urban banks 25, while the resource societies have sent up 78. The consumers' societies have sent 10 five being from the city of Bombay and five from outside. The producer societies have sent only two, but this great number only shows that such societies are still quite in their infancy in this presidency.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor made as usual a thoroughly business-like speech in welcoming the delegates to the Conference. At the outset he pointed out that this would be the last Conference to be held by the registrar. "You may remember," he said, "that last year's Conference recommended that the Central Institute should take over the management of the Conference from 1921 and that our present meeting should be the last one organised by the Registrar. He has, however, this year considered that in view of this resolution and the impending changes, it would be desirable at once to work in harmony with the Institute in organising the Conference and thereby provide a stepping stone towards its future management by that body in the coming year. The Registrar, therefore, consulted the Institute which drew up a scheme of election and this scheme has been applied with a few modification to the present Conference." I hope you will agree with me that the result is that we now have a Conference which may fairly be considered to be a sort of a Co-operative Parliament.

The Governor then sketched in brief outline the progress of the Co-operative movement. The total number of societies at the end of March was 2,571 and by the end of August the figure had increased to 2,750. Agricultural credit societies alone increased from 1,568 to 1933 and their working capital rose to nearly 168 lakhs. He referred to the growth of co-operation in Sind which was particularly gratifying and proceeded then to offer a few words of warning and encouragement.

NEED FOR NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES.

He observed "I think it must be admitted that the agricultural movement still lags behing in the matter of organising agricultural non-credit societies. The test of co-operative success in agriculture is an increase of productivity and this can be only obtained by organising separte societies for supplying the cultivators with the most improved resources in seed manure, implements of irrigation and the like and with co-operative means for the sale and marketing of their produce. At present I find there are only 102 non-credit agricultural societies in this presidency. We ought to have nearly three times as many non-credit societies as we have credit societies. In other words the total number for the presidency ought to be about 6000 societies instead of the 102 which have actually been attained.

URBAN CREDIT MOVEMENT.

The Governor then referred to a subject which in his opinion was of the greatest importance, not only to the co-operative movement as such but to the developments and prosperity of the presidency as a whole and in particular to its commerce and industry, the subject namely of the growth and extension of the urban credit movement. There are at present in the Presidency 273 urban credit societies. The Governor pointed out the big gulf that lay before those societies as they grow in number. There are at present outside Bombay city no banking facilities nor was there any possibility declared Sir George Lloyd, the said that joint stock banks would take up mofussil banking to any considerable extent in the near future. "I see no reason why co-operative banking, the Luzzati type should not penetrate the whole field and take up the work of supplying this presidency with banking facilities. He then proceeded to make a few observations regarding the problems of co-operative finance. I understand, he said, that steps have been taken and are being taken to demarcate the areas still financed by district banks and to arrange for the gradual taking over of liabilities and future finance by district banks from the provincial bank and he impressed upon the delegates the necessity for all those engaged in the management of district banks of engaging on adequate managing and supervising staff and turned his attention to the conservancy movement. Its progress, he said, would be something of a disappointment to those who at last year's Conference had expressed hopes of a strong and early development of the movement. He regretted to note that difficulties had come in the way that broadly speaking the principle underlying the movement had not been understood.

As regards the industrial producers movement it had perhaps been never seriously contemplated. Only two producers societies exist at present and two more have been registered. The coppersmithes of Poona and the dyers of Ahmedabad have combined to form societies of this type, but it is clear that the producers movement requires financing.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Referring to the Central Co-operative Institute the Governor said that body was gradually finding its feet and was able to undertake very useful work. The publication of the Bombay Co-operative Quarterly—a really model publication—was a monument to the Institute. It has suffered from want of a suitable building and even for a suitable site. For such a building the Registrar was in search of such a site. As for the funds he hoped for the benefactor of a public spirited donor in Bombay. All these matters required their careful thought and investigation." I leave you, gentlemen," concluded the Governor," with the hope that your deliberations will be fruitful for the continued success of the movement and the consequent growth and prosperity of the Presidency of Bombay."

The new Registrar, Mr. Rothfield then gave details of the last year's work and pleaded earnestly for co-operation although as he said there were views in the market places shrieking against Co-operation. What the movement required was individual effort and self-sacrifice on the parts of the workers and then it would become the instrument for internal progress which would bring to India fullness of life and prosperity.

After the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas had thanked the Governor for his remarks and attendance the Conference separated into the various sub-committees of which those discussing the question of a Co-operative Board and problems of finance are attracting a considerable amount of attention. The reports will be awaited to-morrow with interest because they will initiate the devolution of authority from the heads is to take place.

STRIKES IN BOMBAY.

Continued from previous page.

they still have and with the help of volunteers. They also expect the public to meet them in their present difficulties by co-operating with them fully and whole-heartedly. The Post Office have to deal every day, with some thing like seventy or eighty thousand letters. There are in addition to this a large number of parcels and other articles. The Presidency Post-master has put up the following notices for the information of the public:—

"Owing to the postmen and menial establishment of the Bombay G. P. O. and Town Sub-Offices having struck work, the posting of inland parcels and all insured articles, as the letter and parcel mails, have been temporarily suspended from to-day the 20th September 1920."

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL.

Of the 1,500 men who have struck work about 1,000 are postmen, and the strike of so many men has caused a great deal of dislocation, but the Post Master expects to have at least two deliveries a day with the help of volunteers. They propose having these two deliveries between 10-30 a.m., and 4-30 p.m., except on Sundays, from the various post offices dotted over the city a full list of which will be made public later on. Registered letters, insured articles and payments of money orders will be made at the delivery offices on the persons presenting themselves and being properly—identified, an intimation if the arrival of these being made in time to the persons concerned. The hours of business have been temporarily curtailed from 11-30 a.m. to 8-30 p.m. Parcel post service in the Town and Island of Bombay has also been suspended as a temporary measure.

The public are advised not to post their letters in the post-boxes in the streets, but in the offices themselves, as the letter-box peons have also joined the strikers. The post office will return parcels and money orders which are undelivered for a period of eight days to the office from which they were received.

REVISED SCALES OF PAY.

The authorities state that the revised scale is based on the recommendations of the Postal Committee, before whom the men had placed their full case. The scale, it has been decided, should take effect from December 1919, and will thus have a retrospective effect. The following are the scales of pay the men have received:—

POSTMEN.

Before war minimum Rs. 15; maximum Rs. 25.

After the first strike Rs. 24 and Rs. 38.

Revised scale minimum Rs. 27 and maximum Rs. 45.

In addition to this there is an allowance of Rs. 7 per month for house rent, which makes the pay Rs. 34 and Rs. 52.

PACKERS' PAY.

Before war minimum Rs. 12, and maximum Rs. 25.

After first strike, minimum Rs. 20 and maximum Rs. 31.

Revised scale minimum Rs. 20 and maximum Rs. 27.

There is an addition of Rs. 7 for house rent in the revised scale.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

The overseer according to the new scale, will have a duty allowance of Rs. 10 per month in addition to his old pay. The postal authorities are thus satisfied that there is no cause for complaint among the strikers, and that they have done everything that lay in their power. The men have, however, their own opinion on this revised scale, and as they are the sufferers, in any settlement their views are of paramount importance. Nobody has denied that the prices are going up every day; house rent has become unbearable; and every necessary of life has become a luxury in these days of famine prices.

So far nothing has happened to bring the strike at an early end.

P.-M. G'S STATEMENT.

"REASONABLE INCREASES GIVEN."

The following Press Communique dated 20th September has been issued by the Post-Master-General, Bombay:—

The delivery postman and the menial staff of the Bombay G. P. O. and its town sub-offices have gone on strike from to-day and they have also been joined by telegraph peons. Without entering into details as to the steps taken by the Department from time to time to ameliorate the condition of the Bombay postmen and the menial staff it may be stated that their pay was revised from 1st July 1917, and their total emoluments were subsequently raised by the grant of a war allowance and these again were further increased by the grant of house rent and enhanced war allowances.

2. As the men were still dissatisfied with this increase of pay and allowances, the Government of India appointed a Committee consisting both of official and non-official members to enquire into and report upon the conditions of their service. After hearing the evidence from all quarters and from the representatives of the postmen and menials, of Bombay, and giving it full consideration the Committee made its recommendations which were accepted by the Government of India and sanctioned with retrospective effect from 1st December 1919. The rates sanctioned for Bombay G. P. O. and Town Sub-Offices are as follows:—

Ordinary postmen got Rs. 12 per month (pre war year) in 1914. Postmen got Rs. 15, 17, 20 and 25, per mensem.

Now according to scales of pay sanctioned by the Government of India in July, 1920 with retrospective effect from 1st December 1919 postmen get Rs. 27 for first 3 years, then a yearly increament of Re. 1 upto Rs. 45 plus house rent at Rs. 7 each.

Reader postmen got Rs. 30 (pre-war pay) in 1914.

According to new scales they get Rs. 27 for first 3 years, then a yearly increament of Re. 1 up to Rs. 45 plus house rent at Rs. 7, plus duty allowance at Rs. 7-8-0.

Overseer postmen got Rs. 30 (pre-war pay) in 1914. According to new scales they get Rs. 27 for first 3 years, then a yearly increament of Re 1 up to Rs. 45 and house rent at Rs. 7 plus duty allowance at Rs. 10.

MENIALS.

Packers, mail peons, letter box peons, messengers etc., got Rs. 12, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 (pre-war pay) in 1914.

According to new scales they get Rs. 20 for first three years, then an increament of Re 1 upto Rs. 27, plus house rent at Rs. 7 each.

Boy messengers got Rs 16 (pre-war pay) in 1914.

According to new scales they get 15—1/3—16, plus house rent at Rs. 4 each.

CO-OPERATNON OF PUBLIC SOLICITED.

As will be seen the pay of these men has been substantially increased. Nevertheless they continue to be in a discontented state and demand fresh concessions.

3. As may be expected, their unwarranted action has seriously the delivery and parcel work in the Bombay General Post Office and its town sub-offices and it is regretted that the public will have to suffer temporary inconvenience, especially as regards delivery of articles, payment of money orders and booking of parcels. All possible efforts will, however, be made to minimise the effects of the situation and it is hoped that with the co-operation of the public which is earnestly solicited, matters will soon improve.

TELEGRAPH PEONS ON STRIKE.

The following notice has been sent to us:—

"Delivery peons in the Central Telegraph Office went on strike at 12-30 this morning without giving any warning. It will, therefore, be impossible to deliver telegrams until suitable arrangements can be made later on during the day.

Persons expecting telegrams should either call for them or send their peons to take delivery at the Central Telegraph Office.

(Sd.) (Illegible),
Superintendent of Telegraphs,
Central Telegraph Office,
Bombay."

Bombay, 20th September, 1920.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Presidency Postmaster writes:—

The Postmen and Menials of the Bombay G. P. O. and Town Sub Offices having gone on strike from midnight of the 19th September 1920, the public should not post letters in street Letter Boxes, until further instructions.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per extra s.s. Taravia Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow.

POSTING OF INLAND PARCELS.

Owing to the postmen and menial establishment of the Bombay G. P. O. and Town Sub Offices having struck work, the posting of Inland parcels and all insured articles of the letter and parcel mails has been temporarily suspended from to-day the 20th September 1920.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

FIRST HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Sept. 20.

It is officially announced that Sir William Meyer has been appointed First High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom as provided under the new Indian Reform Act.

C. P. NATIONALISTS.

DECIDE TO WITHDRAW FROM ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPORE, Sept. 20.

An informal Conference of thirty leading nationalists of the Central Provinces and Berar met here to discuss the question of boycott of refirmed Councils. There was almost unanimous opinion in favour of boycott of Councils. After three hours' discussion from all points of view, the following leaders have withdrawn their candidature and others are expected to follow:—Doctors B. S. Munjee and N. B. Khare and Messrs. N. R. Alekar, M. K. Pandhye, S. K. Barlingay and K. P. Pandya from Nagpur; Mr. Balwant rao Deshmukh from Chanda, Mr. Ravi Chanker Sukla from Raipur; Mr. P. V. Gharpure from Wardha, Mr. B. J. Ghate from Katol; Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde and S. B. Tambe from Amraoti. Mr. Tambe has also resigned his membership of the C. P. Council.

Mr. V. J. Patel during his stay here was suffering from a severe attack of bleeding piles. He left for Bombay to-day, by mail. The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis gave a dinner to Mr. Patel and local prominent nationalists.

HIS 39TH DAY OF FASTING.

MR. MACSWENEY'S FEAT.

THREATENING TO BREAK RECORD OF FASTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 20.

Mr. MacSweney is now fasting for his 39th day despite the fact that a fortnight ago his relatives declared that he was on the point of death. It is pointed out that Mr. MacSweney's feat is endangering the record established by Doctor Tanner in the eighties, when he drew all London to see him fast for forty days.

The "Sunday Times" declares that everybody is asking who is feeding Mr. MacSweney, as how could he and other fasters of Cork for the first time equal Doctor Tanner's record which excited the wonder of the world. On the other hand those interested in the cult of curative fasting claim that it proves their teaching that any normal man can live without food, and, if the mental attitude is correct, without harm, for at least thirty or forty days. Orthodox medical men confess that they are without data as regards how long they can go before death supervenes.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY AT AYR.

MOTHER AND SON MURDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 20.

A terrible tragady has occurred at Grange House near the hamlet of Culroy near Ayr, which is the residence of Mr. Sterndale McMikin formerly tea planter in India who lived there with his wife who was the daughter of a resident of Calcutta. The police were summoned to the house and found Mrs. Sterndale McMikin and her fifteen year old son dead in the latter's bedroom and the husband suffering from deep gashes on the neck obviously inflicted with a razor. They boy's bedroom presented a shocking spectacle. The unfortunate woman's head had been blown off and the son was also hardly recognigable. The police took possession of the sporting gun. There were indications that the boy and his mother were packing their trunks preparatory to the former's return to school when the tragedy occurred. The fathers wounds are serious, but not likely to prove fatal. No explanation of the tragedy is yet available. It is stated that a married daughter of Mr. Sterndale McMikin resides in India.

OUR FAVOURED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was much interested in reading the correspondence on the above subject in your issue of 14th instant and with the protest and with your remarks I thoroughly agree.

No man can serve two masters, and if a private call or an operation on a private patient is waiting, there is no question (human nature being what it is) who is going to be attended to first. The Government doctor's pay is assured, no matter how much or how little he does and naturally his official work must suffer. Moreover, there is a limit to the amount of work a man can do in the climate and I maintain that it is physically impossible for any one of the officials you mention—to do full justice to his official work and to other calls at the same time. According to the "Times of India"—there is a considerable amount of dissatisfaction amongst the patients who are treated in the European General Hospital as well as in the nursing staff.

No one can deny the existence of energy in the present Surgeon Superintendent of this hospital—even though he happens to be over 55 years of age and has spent the bulk of his life in the east.

I do maintain however, that his appointment is most unfair to younger men of the I.M.S., and that if for some unknown reason the Government considers that the appointment is necessary for the reorganisation of this institution, it should insist on his giving his full time to this object. There is a medical society in Bombay, whose members are I believe entirely Indian. I refer to the "Bombay Medical Union". It would seem to me that this burning question is one which this Union might reasonably be expected to take up and have it settled finally one way or another.

The existing Government orders were, I believe, obtained many years ago by a Dr. Bahadurji.

He was a "fighter" and it seems rather a pity that a successor cannot be found to compel the Government to adhere to the resolutions then passed. Surely, if 20 years ago these medical officials were debarred from private practice—when the number of highly qualified man was a negligible quantity—there can be no excuse now-a-days for these rules being ignored—having regard to the brilliant men who practice in Bombay today.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY AND NO FAVOUR.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA.

SCHEME OF NATIONAL COURTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

A non-cooperation conference was held on Friday, convened by Srimati Sarala Devi Chaudhurani. Mr. Satcouripati Roy placed before the meeting his scheme of how legal practitioners could assist in the formation of national courts without substantial loss of income and without being called upon to make any great sacrifice. He proposed the appointment of judges by the bar libraries and the submission of cases to them in the usual manner.

Babu Kedarnath Lahiri said that this kind of tinkering scheme would never do and that nothing short of the people making up their minds to make great sacrifices would carry any weight. Mr. Madanji who was associated with Mr. Gandhi in S. Africa said that the lawyers there were able to do much towards getting the people away from the Government courts by adding arbitration clauses to every agreement and suggested that the Indian lawyers should do likewise. Mr. Madanji Jain cited the example of Barabazar merchants who could not afford to waste time and money on litigation and had adopted very efficent arbitration arrangements instead.

NO TIME FOR PACIFIST METHODS.

Mr. Hemendra Prosad Ghosh confessed that he did not share the pacifist sentiments which seemed to pervade the conference. There was state of war, moral war, and measures should be taken accordingly. Moulvi Ekram Khan pointed to the importance of renunciation for the clause which seemed to him to be a divine call to 33 millions of Indians. "Let at least 200 men" he said, "in Calcutta renounce the world and go forth as Sannyasis preaching the clause of self-determination. This would be the most effective way of doing the propaganda work." A committee was formed to carry on propaganda and other works.

CENTRAL PROVINCES NATIONALISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While all leading Nationalist organs are, with almost unanimity, emphasising the point that the Congress resolution on Non-Cooperation must be acted upon by all Congressmen as a Nation's mandate despite private differences of opinion, the "Maharashtra", the so-called Nationalist paper of Nagpur, has chosen to write in a different strain. In its leader of 15th Sept. it has taken a different view. Apparently, it seems too dissatisfied and displeased with the resolution to give any sort of credit to Mahatma Gandhi and his followers. The "Maharashtra" has even gone to the length of characterising those who voted for the resolution as riffraffs and hirelings adding that all men of note had opposed it. The remark, showing as it does the vanity of the paper, is likely to give a wrong impression of the public opinion here. Far from giving expression to the popular sentiment it has wounded the feelings of a great many people to whom you will be doing justice by kindly publishing this letter.

The bone of contention between Mahatmaji and those who opposed him was, it is well-known, 'the boycott of Councils.' But the differences are now laid at rest and the "Kesari" which has always been the political guide of our province has shown the right policy in its leading article on the Congress. In fact the "Kesari" has hailed the Congress resolution as a triumph of the principles for which the Nationalist party stands. Mr. Patel also in his letter published in your columns has declared in clear terms that the Non-Cooperation movement has come to stay. But the "Maharashtra", in its eternal wisdom, wishes to set back the hands of the clock. It has concentrated its hope on the Nagpur Session to which it looks, in its despair, for the sanction of a loop-hole to enter councils from which it cannot yet remove its steady gaze. Thanks to the men of the Province such as Messrs. Barlinge, Balwant Rao Deshmukh (Chanda) and others who have, in deference to the Congress resolution, withdrawn their candidature and I have no doubt that others will follow their example. The attitude of the "Maharashtra" is thus most condemnable in the face of these facts. It is even pleased to conclude its article with the advice to candidates to obey their conscience rather than the Congress mandate. But there can be no doubt that it will fall on deaf ears.—Yours, etc.,

P. D. HARKARE, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader.

Walker Road, Nagpur.
Sept. 18.

WALL STREET EXPLOSION.

ARREST OF RUSSIAN SUSPECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 20.

New York.—The police have arrested Russian Journalist named Alexander Brailowsky owing to an anonymous letter saying that he was in the financial district shortly before the Wall Street explosion after which he was seen talking with three men who seemed to be jubilant. Brailovsky who was arrested in the office of the "Russky Golos" which the police describe as the Radical magazine denies all knowledge of the explosion.

VICEROY'S COMING VISIT TO JUBBULPORE.

PUBLIC MEETING DISAPPROVES OF WELCOME ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 20.

At a public meeting held here yesterday in the Town Hall a resolution was passed that no welcome address should be given by the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee to the Viceroy, when he visits Jubbulpore in October and requesting the Municipal Committee to reconsider and revise its decision to give a welcome address to the Viceroy.

CONGRESS OF ORIENTAL COMMUNISTS.

ENVER-PASHA REPORTED TO BE PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 20.

A Constantinople message to "The Times" says hat it is believed that Enver Pasha has arrived at Baku in connection with the Congress of Oriental Communists which is being held there.

ARREST OF MAULVI ZAFAR ALI KHAN.

LAHORE CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Lahore, held yesterday night, under the Presidency of Lala Duni Chand, Bar-at-Law, a resolution was passed protesting against the sudden arrest of Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, Editor of the "Zemindar" and Secretary, Punjab Khilafat Committee and condemning the use of the Defence of India Act so long after the war and appreciating the services rendered by Mr. Zafar Ali Khan in the cause of the Khilafat and expressing confidence in his innocence and sympathy in his trouble.

Pandit Rambhuj Dutt, Ghulam Mohiuddin and Lala Goverdhan Das spoke on the resolution.

TRIAL BEGINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

Before Mr. A. MacMitchell Special Magistrate, the trial began to-day of Moulvi Zafar Ali Khan, editor of "Zemindar", recently arrested under the Defence of India Act, who stands charged with the offences under section 124 A and 153 A, I. P. C. the charges being connected with the speeches made by him in Hazro and certain other districts. The case was to have been tried in the court of the District Magistrate, Campbelpore, but was subsequently transferred to Lahore with the sanction of the High Court. After preliminary hearing the case was adjourned to the 27th instant.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The lock-out in Simla Government Press ended on Monday, the men resuming work unconditionally.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union held on Sunday the 19th instant it was resolved to send a deputation to lay their grievances before the manager.

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE "INDEPENDENT."

The Madura correspondent of the "Hindu" writes that Mr. George Joseph proceeds on Wednesday to Allahabad to take charge of the "Independent" hitherto edited by Babu Bepin Chandra Pal.

"ETHICS OF COW-KILLING."

COLLECTOR NOT PREPARED TO DISCUSS.

Mr. H. M. Wood Collector of North Arcot has passed the following order dated 5th September on the petition dated 21st June, submitted by Mr. M. N. Kaniah Lal and other Municipal Councillors of Vaniyaambadi. The order will speak for itself.

"The petitioners are informed that so long as cattle are slaughtered for human consumption, it is obviously desirable that this should be done in the most sanitary and humane manner and for this reason, it seems desirable that the slaughter house should be constructed. The Collector is not prepared to discuss the eithics of cow-killing, but he cannot regard opposition to the construction of a slaughter house, as a proper means to be adopted by members of a public body charged with care for the health and well being of the community as a whole, regardless of caste or creed to induce the Mahomedans to conform with their views."—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

THE AGRA FRACAS.

HINDU-MOSLEM LEADERS RESTORE ORDER.

MISCHIEVOUS PERSONS ONLY AT THE BOTTOM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Sept. 20.

Hakim Ajmalkhan and Messrs. Shankerlal and Asaf Ali arrived from Delhi yesterday and restored peace, the breach of which was caused by some mischievous persons only. Officials taunted to get Gandhiji and Shaukat Ali to restore order. All shops opened. Enthusiastic joint Hindu-Muslim demonstration was held; Hakimsaheb was taken out in a huge procession. Great satisfaction is being felt through the city. Substantial measures are being taken to avoid further troubles. Officials' callous attitude is unanimously condemned in all quarters.

UNITY RESTORED.

VALUABLE WORK OF DELHI LEADERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Sept. 19.

Mr. Lakshmiram Bhandya, proprietor of the well-known firm of Ramdya Baldeo Das and Sons, Chemists, was driving from his office accompanied by his two sons when his car was held up in Sabzimundi by a riotous mob who attacked the occupants with sticks and stones inflicting severe injuries.

The Delhi leaders have done yeoman service in restoring friendly relations between Hindus and Mahomedans. They called a mass meeting at which regrets were expressed by both parties and a complete reconciliation was effected. Shops have been reopened now and lawless unrest appears to be at an end.

INDIFFERENCE OF OFFICIALS

AN ALLEGATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Sept. 17.

Great Hindu-Moslem fighting is going on since 4 days. The main bazar is completely closed. The trouble arose on the 14th about the Hindu procession. Unfortunately the Hindu Swimming fair fell this year in Mohurrum time. Illiterate Mahomadans objected to the Hindu procession. Hindu-Moslem leaders after several meetings decided the dispute amicably. On the 14th at 9 p.m. as settled the Hindu procession was coming through the Moslem quarters with band. The Mahomedans objected and though the band stopped still attacked suddenly and some Hindus received slight injuries.

Next day a public meeting was called and Hindus and Moslems were appealed humbly by Dr. Lakshmi Dutt and Mr. Zakirali not to break the union. At night when *alams* was passing a serious fight took place Hindus and Mohamdans beating each other. Some Hindu shops also were looted on the 16th. Efforts were again made to appease the infuriated mob. Syed Alaynabi called a Moslem meeting but in vain. In the evening the whole city looked most unruly with infuriated mobs.

INDIFFERENCE OF OFFICIALS.

Hindu and Moslem leaders again attempted to secure peace and tranquility. Reaching near Pulathi they saw many Mahomedans attacking Hindus. The Pulathi police was standing complacently. The whole city is in a most deplorable condition. The officials' attitude was most indifferent. When requested for help they taunted Home Rule advocates. Yesterday's scene was horrible, yet not a single arrest was made. The Collector has decided to enrol special constables and arrest some this morning.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of Friday last, I read a letter written by one "Muzzled" describing the grievances of the students of the Bombay Veterinary College.

In order to show my sympathy to my brother "muzzled", I deem it necessary to add some more facts to corroborate his statement. The Hostel Superintendent was more sympathetic to the students in our time than he is at present, and my brother is quite right in complaining. He, the Superintendent, makes the best use of his arbitrary power at present; only God knows why he has changed the attitude.

As for the treatment of students at the College Mr. "muzzled" is perfectly right in what he has described in his letter. The theoretical knowledge that has been imparted to the students is not methodical and your correspondent is quite correct in his description.

What I want to add is only one point and that is how professors give practical lessons in the class. It pains me very much to criticise them, but I cannot help but doing so in spite of my due regards towards them.

Will not any Hon. Member of the Legislative Council taking interest in educational department go into the details and remedy the wrongs done to the students? Will not any leader of the country be out to give a helping hand to the students who are actually muzzled?—Yours, etc.,

"DISGUSTED."

Bombay, Sept. 19.

BOLSHEVIK GOLD AND "DAILY HERALD."

TRUTH ABOUT THE WHOLE AFFAIR.

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM.

We published on Tuesday last, Admiralty revelations regarding the "Bolshevik Gold alleged to have been accepted by the "Daily Herald" of London from the Soviet Government. We reproduce to-day from the "Daily Herald", Mr. George Lansbury's article in reply to these allegations.

"Readers of the "Daily Herald" will not be surprised that I propose to give my personal story of the discussion which took place between myself and friends in Russia and Scandinavia concerning the "Daily Herald."

In passing, it may be well to point out that, before my journey, I had in the columns of the paper itself appealed to the British Labour movement to come to the assistance of the "Daily Herald" and had asked them to do so that we might produce weekly and evening editions, and also print in Manchester. As our paper has gone regularly to Moscow since we started (as also do the "Times" and the "Morning Post"), there was no need for me to travel to Russia in order to inform the Bolsheviks we were in need of money!

THE PAPER DIFFICULTY.

But my discussions were about a much more serious matter. Although we wanted and still want a lot of money to carry on and expand, we have often found ourselves up against the broad, simple fact that manufacturers and merchants in Britain could not or would not supply us, even when we went to them with our money in our hands. It was in order to overcome these difficulties that I discussed the paper with my friend Frederick Strom in Stockholm, and with Fineberg and others in Moscow. The end of our discussions on this question was, that if when I returned to Stockholm after visiting Moscow there was still difficulty then Strom and friends would do their best to buy paper wherever and whenever they could, selling it to us at cost price plus a brokerage.

On returning to Stockholm I found wires waiting me from our Manager, W. H. Harford, informing me of contracts he had made, and a further offer of supplies for next year. These latter he urged me very strongly to accept, which I did. And there the paper story ends.

This statement will not be complete unless I add that I received no offer of a money subsidy. I never asked for or received a single penny either during my visit or since.

In addition to being Editor of the "Daily Herald", I am also chairman of the Victoria House Printing Co., Ltd., a general printing establishment. We print the "Westminster Gazette," "Common Sense," the "Racing Outlook," and up till a few weeks ago we were the printers of the "National News," a weekly journal which in opinion is as far apart from us as the poles are asunder. We also print a huge quantity of leaflets, pamphlets, and books, the well-known Pelican Press being part of our establishment.

THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

While I was in Moscow, Fineberg asked me whether it would be possible for Victoria House to undertake printing for the Third International, and in Petrograd I discussed the matter very fully with Zinoviev, who is head of the International movement. I told them we were printers, that so long as the matter we were asked to print was not illegal we would print for anybody; that not merely was this our attitude as printers, but that the "Daily Herald" often took advertisements from capitalist societies attacking Socialism, as in both cases it was only a matter of business.

This is all that was done—except that I stipulated that if we were going to do any considerable amount of printing we should need to be paid promptly as we were too poor to give too much or too long credit.

I have heard no more of these proposals, but it is necessary to point out that the silly "Morning Post" hangs on to these suggested arrangements its absurd statement that I, as Editor of the "Daily Herald", take instructions from Moscow as to what I shall say in the paper and how many copies shall be printed daily. Whereas if any message was sent at all, it was obviously one saying that the "copy" for leaflets, pamphlets and books was to be supplied from Stockholm and to be paid for from there.

EDITORIAL CONTROL.

I want once more to make my own personal position as the editor clear. I have never been under the control of individuals or groups of individuals. From the first day, now seven years ago, when I assumed the editorship of this paper, I have been, and I still am, a free man. When this position is seriously challenged I shall give up the position. No man nor woman worth their salt will ever do otherwise.

In saying this, I must also say that in all matters of policy I am glad to discuss and listen to the advice of my colleagues. In the final result of our discussions it is my considered judgment which settles policy. During the past few week I have had the great advantage of the advice and counsel of Ernest Bevin, Frank Hodges, and Ben Turner, in addition, to Robert Williams and Francis Meynell, and each of these is a store of knowledge on which any editor like myself would be only too glad to draw, but not one of them would ask me to subordinate my judgment to theirs.

When I am asked to contradict the statement alleged to have been made by Litvinoff on July 11, "In Russian questions it, the "Daily Herald," acts as if it were our organ." I have no knowledge that Litvinoff ever made the statement. But certainly we are not anybody's "organ," and never have been.

Our policy on the Russian Revolution has been consistent from the first. We supported our comrades of the working class, and have always demanded full and complete recognition of their Government. Our advocacy did not begin after my visit to Russia. It started on March 17, 1917.

We supported the Revolution because it was a social revolution, abolishing landlordism and Capitalism. We have never disguised, and hope we never will disguise, the fact that we want the same revolution accomplished here, not by bloodshed and violence, but by the use of industrial organisation and the vote.

THE "DAILY HERALD'S" POSITION.

The "Daily Herald" since 1912 has had a stormy and eventful career. At last it is getting its feet on solid ground—hence the lying calumnies with which we are assailed. Over and over again we declare our faith and confidence in a peaceful transformation of society by the conscious effort of the workers, only to find our words twisted and distorted again and again.

On the money question, speaking for myself, I would take money from Lady Bathurst or Lord Northcliffe or anybody else, so long as they put it into our *second* debenture stock. Our ordinary share capital is nominal. It is held mainly by Francis Meynell, Robert Williams, and myself. No interest above a total of about £30 a year can ever be paid on these shares. Then we have first debentures, which can only be subscribed for by Co-operative societies and trade unions, and these have the right of nominating three persons to act as directors. Then there are second debentures to which anybody may subscribe. These carry no rights, no privileges, except the right to draw 5 per cent. per annum as interest, but I have not the least objection to Tories, Liberals, Socialists, or, indeed, any old sort of theorist subscribing to these. We do want money—lots and lots of it—and, as far as I am concerned, it may come from whence it pleases. Under no circumstances or conditions would I allow a single ordinary share o a single first debenture to pass to any person or society outside the Labour and Co-operative Movement.

"HOWTO WORK NON-CO-OPERATION"

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is a vast divergence of opinion as to the practicability of the programme of Non-Cooperation as passed by the Special Congress. Yourselves, the "Bande Mataram" and other papers have expressed grave doubts whether boys can conveniently be withdrawn from schools and whether lawyers can suspend their practice. But as the National Congress has given its verdict, it is now the duty of all Indians, at least of Congressmen, to try to execute the resolution and induce others to do so. If the nation takes the thing up in this light, as its bounden duty, I don't think it is quite an impossible thing. I read with great delight and hope Miss Peterson's letter extracted by you from the "Young India" in your to-day's issue. She thinks the withdrawal of boys from schools as one of the most important steps. She does not think it an impossibility belonging as she does to the Danish race who, she says, successfully founded their national schools—the Danish Free Schools and the Folf High Schools. Thus you will see how ungrounded the fear of the President of the Special Congress is that there can be no national education unless there is a national Government. We cannot, under the present circumstances, secure national Government without a national education. I beg to offer some humble suggestions as to how to proceed with some of the items of the Non-Cooperation programme.

As to the gradual withdrawal of boys from schools and colleges, I think the first step should be to withdraw boys from such schools and colleges as are owned and directly controlled by Government and enter them in private schools. There are certain branches of education in which Government also maintains educational institutions in certain provinces. Of these the medical schools or colleges should be made an exception. The duty of medical men transcends all international politics. So long as the cruel hand of death does not stop its ravages medical men can know no rest. Their work forms part of philanthropy which is higher than politics. Students in other schools and colleges conducted by Government alone such as technical, engineering and agricultural colleges, must be ready to sacrifice their education. They may seek practical training elsewhere.

As most of the private schools and colleges existing to-day are working under the grant-in-aid system, the next step would be to induce the managers or proprietors of such private schools to hand over their schools to the Congress or to agree to conduct them according to the directions of the Congress. Large funds or yearly subscriptions should be raised and the grants that these schools receive be stopped. The thing will not be, as I think, very difficult. If the private schools, however, are not ready to accept this programme—but I am sure they will not refuse when the country demands their help at its hour of trial—new national schools be better started. The only question is about funds. The opulent members of society, however, must show their spirit of self-sacrifice at this critical moment. If that is done the impossible shall be executed. We will require less money than at present if the following suggestions, too, are acted up to.

A band of teachers consisting of the teachers in Government schools, the students attending the Law schools, some lawyers and other enthusiasts must undertake to make these national schools a success. They must come forward at their country's call and sacrifice material and imaginary happiness for the emancipation of the country. They must become ready for this work for a salary which, of course, must be sufficient to maintain them and those dependent on them They and others, too, must try to lesson their wants as many as possible. They must betake to a life of plain-living and high-thinking. The unnecessary appendages of our dress, such as coats, jackets, neck-ties, collars, pants, boots and so on, must be done away with. We must wear only the most necessary clothing. For the most parts of India, a shirt or sadara, a dhoti or trousers, a turban or some sort of simple cap, an Uparana, if necessary and a Indian shoe will be quite sufficient for men and for women a simple and cheap sari and bodice and a shoe. There might be made some changes according to the local climate. Such plain-living will save a lot of the country's money. We should only guard that we do not starve ourselves and that our food is substantial enough to support us and invigorate us. The preservation of the body without which every other thing is useless is our first concern and the dearth of clothing will not affect it in any way. Such a dress or such a change in dress will, as I imagine, prove a wonderful means of thrilling us with enthusiasm and a spirit of sacrifice and patriotism.

To facilitate national education and to make it possible at less cost all export of indigenous material, specially of food-grains must be stopped. If the food-grains that are produced in our country find no exit we will not feel the dearth of eatables as at present. To make decent living possible with less money is the keynote of securing self-sacrificing youths. The struggle for maintenance and existence has become so hard at present, that that is the only hindrance in the way of promising youths. The merchants, therefore, must make this sacrifice for the cause of the country.

I have a suggestion for rich people, too. They should renounce all luxury. If they do that it is more than any donation they give. Mrs. Besant in the course of her speech at the Congress rhetorically asked whether they were going to stop all the motors running through the streets of Calcutta! But is it an impossibility; I say. I humbly suggest that henceforward no rich person should even think of buying a motor car for his use, nor should any use those they already possess. The former will put a stop to the enormous profits going into the pockets of foreign merchants, and the latter will save some of their standing expenses. They should use horse-carriages instead. I don't think any of the rich people use motors only to save their precious (!) time. They should make up the difference of time caused by the change somewhere else—from the idling hours in the day. There are many other things that can be rejected by them. But this one I have ventured to suggest.

The boycott of Government courts is a more difficult question. The establishment of Arbitration Courts is no argument for doing away altogether with the profession of lawyers. We will be able to try most or even all of our civil suits at these courts and we may be able to induce or compel people by the use of such weapons as excommunication, to submit to the jurisdiction of these courts. But as long as Government has the charge or right for prosecution in Criminal cases, we cannot ask all the lawyers to renounce their vocation. If they do so, people will have to fall a prey to the Penal Code even without any defence. So some lawyers must be there for the Criminal side. Some more will be required for the Arbitration Courts. All others should give up their calling and act either as teachers in national schools or as political missionaries travelling throughout the country to educate public opinion for the progress and success of Non-Cooperation.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. S.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY FOR GUJRAT.

RAJKIYA MANDAL'S EFFORTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20.

The Executive Committee of the Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal met yesterday and appointed district committees with their secretaries to carry on the Non-Cooperation propaganda in all its branches, also a sub-committee to formulate a scheme for arbitration courts and another to organise national volunteers corps.

The National Education Committee appointed by the Gujarat Rajkiya Parishada appointed yesterday a sub-committee to carry on propaganda and address a manifesto to guardians, managers and teachers of schools recognised by Government and affiliated to the University and another to constitute a National University for the Gujarat.

KHILAFAT WORKERS' CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LARKANA, Sept. 17.

Maulvi Ghulam Sidik Khilafat Workers' Case, under Section 108, C. P. C., was taken up to-day before the District Magistrate, Larkana, the Maulvi was represented by Israni, barrister, and Rahimbux, pleader. The counsel applied for adjournment as he was engaged only two days back. The counsel's request was refused. He then urged that it was strange that the list of prosecution witnesses had not been supplied to him and thus he had instructions regarding them. Thereupon the District Magistrate said that he would reserve cross-examination if necessary. The Police Superintendent and the Public Prosecutor had a talk and the Public Prosecutor asked the Court for a summons against some more witnesses. The District Magistrate ultimately adjourned the case to the 22nd instant.

INDIAN TAX PAYERS IN BURMA.

REFUSED FRANCHISE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 18.

All the District Magistrates invited the people to register themselves as voters for the Council of State if eligible before the 2nd October. Indian merchants, Chetties and Mohamedans, the largest tax-payers in Burma, applied and the local Government issued instructions to reject them if individual partner, proprietor and manager do not pay income-tax in his own name. This means entirely excluding Indians from exercising the franchise as all owners of firms live in India. The Indian community is greatly excited at this grievous wrong and the local Government has been communicated with by wire. The result is anxiously awaited. We trust leaders in India will intervene.

TERRORISM IN FIJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The latest letters that I have received from Fiji show that the terrorism in that Colony is not yet at an end. The Fiji "Times" of 12th July contains the following news:—

Gunpat Ramsri and Mohamed Hussain have been found guilty of causing grievous bodily harm to James Brown at Toorak on February 11th and have been sentenced as follows:—

Ramsri and Mohamed Hussain to 18 months and Gunpat to 10 months' hard labour.

In the Savage case Gurai and Mohamed Hussain have been awarded five years each, Nankan two years, Rahiman and Fulkuar (women) 18 months each and Dhanpatia 12 months. In the Caldwell case Mukudram has been awarded three years.

Some cases are yet pending and we may hear of some other unfortunate Indians being awarded three years or five years. If we add the number of these persons who have now been punished to the large number which has been published in the Despatch of the Fiji Governor, we can realise the seriousness of the Fiji Tragedy. It is to be noted that after the criminal deportation of Mr. Manilal from Fiji these Indians had no chance whatever of being defended by any reliable lawyer.

Now the question is "How long will this terrorism go on in Fiji and how shall we get it stopped?" Sir George Barnes has told us definitely that the Government of India do not think that they will be justified in pressing for an independent enquiry. What shall we do now? As a correspondent of the "Leader" I interviewed Mahatma Gandhi on the 9th of September at Calcutta about the questions of Indians abroad. He told me that he would advise the Fiji Indians to return to India even if they had to sell all their possessions. But will that solve the problem? No, that will not, that cannot. There are no less than 60 thousands of Indians in Fiji. They have built their houses there. Thousands of them have been born in Fiji and they know of no home other than Fiji. Surely all of them cannot be returned to India. Most of them have not got the means to do so. Even if we get 10 thousand people returned to India there will still remain 50 thousand Indians in Fiji. What shall we do for these remaining 50 thousand Indians, is the problem. There is no use shelving it, we have to solve it right earnestly.

We must acknowledge it that we have failed and failed utterly in our duty towards our countrymen in Fiji at this crisis. Still we can do a little for them.

I would suggest three things for favour of consideration:—

(1) We must make it clear to the public that the Government of India is going to add insult to injury by sending a Commission to Fiji to enquire into the labour conditions after their refusal to press for an independent enquiry into the Fiji Tragedy. No Indian worth the name should go to Fiji in the Commission of the Government.

(2) We should send an independent Commission of our own to enquire into the causes and consequences of the Fiji disturbances.

(3) We should publish some pamphlets in the vernaculars of India specially in Hindi and Tamil about the Fiji Tragedy and distribute them broadcast in the country.

Mahatma Gandhi thinks that the Fiji question is the most momentous of all the questions so far as the Indians abroad are concerned. May I hope the Indian public will do its duty to solve this "most momentous question"?—Yours, etc.,

EK BHARTIYA HRIDAYA.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

WORK IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BORDI Sept. 18.

On the occasion of the Annual Gathering of the English Night Class started by the G. E. Society at Bordi which was celebrated on the 18th inst. under the presidentship of Mr N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society; the Society presented the report of the work done and organised at the Bordi Centre. It opened with a brief survey of the development of the scheme of the school with a thankful reference to all those who had helped it to bring it to its present magnitude. Regarding the offer of Miss Dhunbai for the school buildings it was observed is the report that the building scheme was progressing satisfactorily and it was hoped that it would very soon come to fruition.

The Hostel attached to the school claimed a prominent reference in the report. Observing that the Hostel system ought to be an essential factor in the educational aims of the country, it was emphasised that Bordi preeminently possessed all advantages to make the hostel scheme a success. It was also stated, with a due sense of modesty that the staff was striving its utmost to make the hostel a complete success by enforcing discipline and insisting on the development of strong moral character. In the category of collateral activities organised by the Society, the work of the Nagankas Free Vernacular school and the English Night Class was reviewed. The former institution exclusively for the Warlies and the submerged classes was a novel feature of the Society's work. The report sketched the lines of the methods and aims of education that is being imported to those people. The report concluded with an earnest appeal to the people of Bordi and Gholwad to help the Society in making the school a success.

SIR H. BUTLER GOES TO AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAINITAL, Sept. 19.

Sir Harcourt Butler accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Keane, Chief Secretary, and Captain Batty, A.-D.-C., leaves Nainital for Agra on Monday, the 20th instant.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

LECTURE ON "MESTON COMMITTEE'S REPORT."

A formal discussion on "The Meston Committee's Report" was held under the auspices of this Society, at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 17th of September, in the Servants of India Society's Hall. The discussion was initiated by Prof. R. M. Joshi of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Mr. J. B. Petit being in the chair.

The lecturer traced the history of the Indian financial arrangements since 1858, when as a member of the British Cabinet, the Secretary of State for India, was invested with the full control over the doings of the Government of India. As a consequence of this arrangement, the Secretary of State came to regard Indian Finance as his special province. Under the same arrangement, the Provincial Finance was the undefined charge of the Imperial Government, which naturally tended towards an unnecessary centralisation of Financial control. The lecturer then proceeded to trace the evolution of Provincial Finance through its successive stages, by which a kind of greater and greater definiteness was sought to be given to these settlements. These settlements were made semi-permanent in Lord Curzon's time, were rearranged by the Decentralisation Commission of 1909, and were made permanent in 1912 in the regime of Lord Hardinge.

Under this arrangement, there are certain heads of revenue which were divided, their proceeds being proportionately shared by the Imperial and the Provincial Governments. Naturally, the freedom of the Local Governments was limited, and the control of the Imperial Government became irksome, as the needs of the Local Governments began to expand. Again, the Morley-Minto reforms of 1908-9 introduced the disagreeable feature of allowing discussions on the budget, without any corresponding undertaking on the part of the Government to accept any modifications.

MONT-FORD REFORMS.

These, among many other defects were sought to be remedied by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, which began by granting Provincial autonomy and greater liberty to the Provinces in matters of taxation and raising loans. The original settlements by the divided heads came to an end. Out of the divided heads, the Central Government was to have the whole of the Revenue from Income-tax and Commercial stamps and the Provincial Governments were to have Land Revenue, Excise, Irrigation and Court Fee stamps all to themselves. On this arrangement, the Imperial Finance still showed a deficit, which was to be met from the surpluses of Provincial Governments pooled together for the purpose. This arrangement was to be reconsidered after ten years. But this question being of immense importance from the point of view of the imminent industrial development of the country, was referred immediately to a Committee on Financial relations, whose reference was "How to make up the deficit" to which was tacked later on the strictly Provincial question whether the Government of Bombay should retain any share of the Income-tax.

Here the lecturer urged the necessity of making the material, from which the Meston Committee could come to definite conclusions, available to the public, especially to the members of the Legislative Council, who shall have, in the coming Councils, to come to a definite conclusion as to the taxable capacity of their provinces.

The next result, therefore, of this enquiry by Committee are that the Provinces will know exactly where they stand for the next seven years. They cannot go behind these arrangements and find any excuses for neglect of development. The Committee have altogether absorbed themselves from any responsibility of making any forecasts in the interest of Provincial development. But the new Indian ministers have to do it themselves.

INDIAN MINISTERS UNDER REFORM SCHEME.

The Reform Scheme comes to allay the discontentment of the people at the mismanagement or neglect of such important things as education, sanitation and economic development. And unless the enemies of the Reform Scheme are to be given the chance of pointing the inefficiency of Indian members, the Indian ministers must have a definite programme for execution. The Indian ministers must have expanding heads of Provincial revenue to tackle if they are to be successful in carrying out their ambitious programme of revolutionising India, in a definite period of time.

The remedy, therefore, the Professor would propose was to apply the same logic of proportional contributions, but only the other way about. The standard of contributions was arrived at on the equitable bases of comparative taxable capacity of each Province, and it should be utilised to determine the percentages of Provincial needs. The Imperial Government must reduce their expenditure on the Military and other departments.

Unless, thus the back-bone of finance is set right the new Indian ministers would suffer in efficiency, and the stock arguments of incapacity of Indians may ruin the whole scheme.

Several questions put by the audience were then answered by the lecturer. A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

The appointment of Mr. A. P. Muddiman as President, Council of State, has been well received in political and legal circles, where he is well-known.

COUNCIL ELECTION

Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar is a candidate for a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council to represent the Southern Division (S. D. C. Wards) of the Bombay City

CEYLON NOTES.

THE BUDGET.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 18.

The budget for 1920-21 was revealed to the public on Thursday afternoon. The honourable spokesmen of the community have not yet pronounced their verdict on the State's Bill, and I regret to say, the Press has been more or less nagging over it. So the man in the street, who does not understand the jugglery of budget quotations, is left without knowledge whether the Bill is a happy or unhappy one. However, he has the solace that there will be no additional charge on his already scarced purse.

The Government has made up its mind to spend much ahead of its revenue. It proposes to spend Rs. 83,000,000 while it expects to raise by revenue only Rs. 73,000,000. The Government is thus faced with a deficit of ten millions, and this large sum, will, if necessary, be met from the surplus balances, of which some twenty millions are in a liquid state and available for use. The Government means to indulge in other expenditures, to be finally fixed later on, and these will be met by borrowings. In all it is estimated that the Island will have to foot a Bill of Rs. 93,000,000 against which revenue is Rs. 73,000,000. Wise men cut their coat according to cloth, but not the wiseacres of the bureaucracy. They seem to first set their heart on expenditure, and then think of their means! They will borrow and beg, but they must spend what they want to!

A feature of the budget is the all-round increase in provision for various departments. Educational expenditure has been considerably enhanced, so also agricultural and medical. Salaries of clerks have been promoted, and additional appointments provided for. More money will be spent on account of the Governor, for his Excellency is to be provided with new crockery, cutlery, carpets etc. The Colonial Secretary will also receive more money for the expenses of his home. His crockery is also suffering from shortage, which must be made up. Though military expenditure has been reduced by some Rs. 70,000, but the vote for the Ceylon Defence Force has been sky-rocketted. The police has been provided with increased sums, and new departments to deal with food and fishes, have been opened, and pretty sums placed at their disposal. I hope the representatives of the people in the Legislative Council will carefully scrutinise all changes, and fight for reform wherever necessary.

TOWARDS "DRY" CEYLON.

Ceylon already enjoys local option, but the "Pussy foots" are not to be satisfied with that measure. They want bigger measures. At the last sitting of the Council, Mr. Balasingham brought a few motions calculated to make the Island less "wet." The Government did not show opposition, so the passage for the Pussy foot measures was pretty smooth, and was ultimately crowned with success. Mr. Balasinghmam moved "that with the object of counteracting attractions of taverns substantial assistance be given to well organized societies to run canteens at important labour centres for providing meals, refreshment and amusements at a cheap price to labourers." In justification of his proposal he pointed out that even countries which had not adopted prohibition were doing much to discourage the consumption of liquor. "In Switzerland there is legislative provision that 10 p. c. of the drink revenue should be spent for combating alcoholism. From the sum subsidies are given to what are called people's kitchens and consumer's cooperative association. Money is also spent for popular instruction regarding the devastation wrought by alcohol on the one hand and the beneficent results of temperance. Besides the Swiss Government gives a subsidy to temperation association". The Government has accepted the motion. So the Ceylon Government is going ahead with prohibition, while India is still lagging behind.

INDIANS AND REFORMS.

Yesterday the Ceylon Indian Association met and discussed the reform scheme. After a lively discussion, lasting over an hour, it was resolved to memorialise the Government urging two elected seats for Indians in the Legislative Council. For franchise the association has made some suggestions. It asks that every Indian, male or female, either literate or possessing property to the value of Rs. 250 must have a vote. But, the males must be over 21 years of age and the females over 30 years of age.

COMING OF GOVERNOR.

As I am writing I see before my eyes the members of the Defence Force and Police moving in downright military fashion, with open swords, and bands in attendance, to the Jetty to receive the reactionary Governor, Sir William Manning, who is due to land here at 4-30 p.m. to-day. The harbour has been decorated with buntings and flags, and the officialdom has given the place festive appearance in honour of their chief, but the devotion of subordinates does not count. It is the love of the people that matters, and it is an open fact, that Sir William does not, to-day, retain the affection of the Ceylonese, who are already clamouring for his recall. The morning papers which are run by the citizens, have not written a line, to-day, welcoming back their Governor. They are ominously silent. Verily the Governor enters the Island like an unwelcome guest!

SALT STRIKERS

The salt manufactures are on strike. It is reported that Puttalam salt manufacturers have refused to manufacture salt this year owing to the dispute about the price paid by Government. Usually, they are paid 60 cents for cwt. of salt, delivery made to Government at salt pans. Owing to the difficulties etc. the manufacturers approach the Government for 50 cents. The Government so the manufacturers have

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HIGH COURT

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ACCUSED SANE OR INSANE ?

CASE TRANSFERRD TO NEXT SESSIONS.

Emperor
vs.
Francis Joseph.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt and a Special Jury.)

The accused in this case was charged with the offence of committing the murder of a Police Havaldar and (2) with the offence of causing hurt to Police Constable Mahadev Vishnu by striking them with an awl on the 20th of July last.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji with the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the prosecution.
Mr. I. N. Mehta defended the accused.

PROSECUTION CASE.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were that at about 11-30 a.m. on 20th July, the accused approached an aerated water cart driver and asked for a bottle of soda and then struck him with an awl. From there he ran and struck one Goanese woman Marie Mendez. The woman Marie Mendez informed her husband who went to the Police Chowky and informed the Inspector of this occurrence. Two policemen, one a Havaldar and another a Constable were sent with Marie's husband to arrest the accused. The accused who was on Merewether Road, struck the Police Constable and then the Police Havaldar. The Police Havaldar had his lungs ruptured owing to these injuries. He was taken to the hospital where he died within an hour.

Mr. Vicaji, after opening his case, stated that the accused was kept under observation for two days from 17th August to 19th August. To his Lordship, the counsel replied that the accused had not been kept under observation up to the time of trial.

THE DEFENCE.

Counsel for the defence stated that the accused was sent for observation nearly three weeks after the offence was committed. Besides, counsel had not been able to get proper instructions from the accused who merely said that he had lost his head.

His Lordship said that under the circumstances it was desirable that the accused should be kept under observation to see what his present state of mind was and whether he was able to make his defence. His Lordship therefore discharged the jury that was empanelled and transferred the case to the next sessions.

A RAPE CASE,

Emperor
vs.
Girdharlal Popatlal.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt and a Special Jury.)

The accused in this case was charged with the offence of committing rape on his sister's daughter aged 11.

Mr. R. S. Pandit appeared for the Crown.
Mr. V. F. Vicaji defended the accused.

The case was transferred to the next sessions as one of the principal witnesses, Dr. Khambata, was not in Bombay.

The sessions was then dissolved.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

REFERENCE TO FULL BENCH.

Purshotam Ishver Amin; Narotam Khimchand and another *vs.* The King-Emperor.
(Before the Chief Justices Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

These were three criminal applications for revision against the decision of Mr. F. X. DeSouza Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. He confirmed the conviction passed against the accused but reduced the sentence of imprisonment from two years to that of one year.

The accused were tried before Mr. M. M. Joshi, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad and were convicted of an offence of intentionally giving false evidence punishable under section 195 I. P. Code. On an alternative charge in that they made contradictory statements in the course of a judicial proceeding, the first on the 17th May, 1919, in the course of a statement made by him under section 164 Cr. P. Code before the Resident First Class Magistrate of Nadiad, and the second on the 28th of July, 1919, in the course of his evidence before the second special Tribunal appointed under the Defence of India Act given at the trial in the case of King-Emperor vs. Jivabhai Ramdas and 13 others. The proceedings against the accused were initiated by the special Tribunal under section 476 Criminal Procedure Code and the order of the special Tribunal sanctioning the proceedings sets out the contradictory statements which formed the basis of the present prosecution.

One of the points in issue in the trial before the special Tribunal was the guilt or innocence of one of the accused persons Balabhai Punjabhai with regard to the offence of derailing the troops train between the stations of Uttarsanda and Nadiad on the 11th April, 1919. And of the greatest relevancy to this point was the question whether Balabhai was present at the Nadiad Railway Station on the night of the 11th of April 1919, and whether he stated to the other persons present that the troops special would be passing at 12-30 a.m. The accused Purshotam in his statement on the 17th of May, 1919, before the Resident Magistrate Nadiad, stated that he saw Balabhai at the station and that Bholabhai said that a special train would be coming at 12-30 a.m.; whereas before the special Tribunal on the 28th of July he stated that he did not see Bholabhai at the station on the night of the 11th of April 1919 and that his earlier statement was not a genuine statement, but the invention of Inspector Janubhai. The other two accused Narotam and Shanker made certain statements before the Magistrates at Nadiad, which they subsequently contradicted before the special Tribunal.

"STATEMENT NOT ON OATH."

It was contended before the Sessions Court that the statement of the accused under section 164 Cr. Pro. Code recorded before the Resident Magistrate of Nadiad was not on oath and was not a voluntary statement, but was the result of police pressure, torture and tutoring on this point the Sessions Judge held that he saw no reason to doubt that when the appellant made his statement to the Magistrate he did so on oath believing that he was a witness and not an accused person. Next it was urged that the statement of the accused recorded under section 164 Criminal Pro. Code was not a statement recorded in the course of a Judicial proceeding. It was a statement *coram non judice*. By the Defence of India Act IV of 1915 the Provisions of the Criminal Pro. Code so far as they related to criminal proceedings were abrogated. The Sessions Judge on this point held "Now on a careful consideration of the scheme of the Defence of India Act of the modifications in the provisions of the Criminal Pro. Code introduced by the Act, the powers conferred on the commissioners appointed under the Act and the Jurisdiction of the ordinary Criminal Courts expressly excluded the Act. And on a reference to rules framed by the Local Government it seems to me that the jurisdiction of Magistrate having power to commit is kept alive though commitral proceedings are not in every case insisted upon. The Resident First Class Magistrate Nadiad who recorded the statement of the accused under section 164 Cri. Pro. Code had therefore notwithstanding the coming into force of the Defence of India Act jurisdiction to hold the inquiry into the Nadiad derailment case, and so had the police jurisdiction to hold the inquiry into the Nadiad derailment case, and so had the police jurisdiction to hold the investigation under Chapter XIV of the Cri. Pro. Code. It was argued that the statement under Section 164 Cr. P. Code came before the special Tribunal in an extra-judicial manner and therefore it was not competent to the tribunal to grant sanction in respect of it. I do not think there is any substance in this argument."

The points before the High Court were "that there is no sanction for the alleged prejury committed before the Magistrate who took down statement under section 164 Cri. Pro. Code, and as there must be a proper sanction on each branch of the alternative charge according to the ruling in 11 Bom. High Court Rep. 34 and 14 Bom. L. R. 753, the prosecution is bad in law. That secondly the Magistrate who purported to act under section 164 Cr. P. Code had no authority to carry on preliminary inquiry in the Nadiad Derailment Case, which coming under the Defence of India Act and subsequent Government Notifications had gone out of the jurisdiction of ordinary Criminal Courts, and according to the Full Bench Ruling in 11 Bom. 702, subsequently followed in 14 Bom. Law Reporter page 753, therefore a false statement before him cannot form a sufficient basis for a conviction based on its contradiction."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments on both sides referred the case to the Full Bench.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the 1st accused. Mr. A. S. Karnik appeared for the other two accused.

The Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

LANDLORD'S TACTICS.

EJECTMENT SUIT DISMISSED.

Haji Sakhi Ismail
v/s.
Haji Ismail Essac Doodhwalla.
(Before His Honour the Chief Judge Mr. K. M. Javeri).

Thh plaintiff in this suit sought to eject the defendant from the premises on the ground that he required the same bona fide and reasonably for his own use as he was served a notice by the Improvement Trust to vacate the premises at present occupied by him. Defendant claimed protection of the Court under the Rent Act and denied that the Plaintiff required the premises bona fide and reasonably. It was found that the landlord had manoeuvered to get the notice against him by the Improvement Trust to bolster up his claim against the defendant.

His Honour delivered the following judgment dismissing the plaintiff's suit with costs.

JUDGMENT.

"Plaintiff alleges in this case that he requires the premises in present in possession of defendant for his bona fide and reasonable requirements. He purchased this house in July 1919 for nearly a lack of rupees from one Obaid-ur-Rehman to whom defendant had sold it. Defendant and his three brothers who owned it, thereafter stayed on there as tenants, and ever since Plaintiff got himself put into possession, he has been running up a long list of sins of commission against defendant, which considerably detract from the bona fides of his motives. He has in the first place been charging more than the Standard Rent and his tenants had therefore to haul him up before the Controller. He then cut off the Electric light of the defendant, and then when the latter managed to secure it from a neighbour, complained about it to the Electric Supply Co. He thereafter in order to bolster up his claim, and to give it an air of veracity, manoeuvred into getting a notice issued against himself in the Improvement Trust calling upon him to vacate the premises in which he is residing at present. He managed it in this way, as it now appears there is a rule with the Improvement Trust, that they ask all their tenants to pay rent in advance. If anyone fails to do so, they issue a notice on the defaulter to vacate. Plaintiff allowed the rent purposely to fall into arrears. He is a rich man, and his financial ability to pay could not be questioned. The Improvement Trust thereupon issued their usual notice, and he very sanctimoniously exhibited it before me, as the strongest reason as to why his suit should be decreed. He asserted he was under notice to quit. This manoeuver had its due effect on me and till almost the fag end of the inquiry I was strongly of opinion that Plaintiff being under a notice to vacate should not be allowed to be stranded. But during the course of the hearing, it had somenow or other struck the defendant's learned Vakil, that the notice could not mean all that it said, and hence he corresponded with the Trust and found out that the notice was given only because the rent had gone into arrears, and as soon as Plaintiff paid it it was withdrawn. He has once again allowed the rent to run into arrears. So much for his bona-fides.

"The superficial area of the premises at present in Plaintiff's occupations is more than what the defendant has in his possession. Defendant occupies one shop on the ground floor and four rooms on the fourth floor. Plaintiff wants only two rooms, one on the ground floor for his pehdi and another upstairs. For this partial want I would not be justified into driving defendant out of those parts of the premises which are not required by the Plaintiff.

"There was an attempt at an amicable settlement; but it failed.

"It is alleged that defendant does not live in these premises but at Jacob Circle where he has rented another house so as to be near his buffalo stables. He alleges that his cousin resides there and not he. It may or may not be true, but I am inclined to think that as his milk selling business is carried on in the shop on the ground floor here he must be residing upstairs.

"I am not satisfied as to the bona-fides of the Plaintiff nor as to the reasonableness of his requirements.

The Suit is dismissed with costs."

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for Plaintiff, and Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for defendant.

AMBALA DIVISIONAL CONFER'CE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI, Sept. 18.

The Secretary of the Ambala Divisional Conference wires as follows:—

The Ambala Divisional Conference will be held at Bhiwani on the 23rd, 24th and 25th October. Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers and other leaders will be present at the Conference. All Ambala Division Congress Committees are requested to propose and send up names of the conference president by the end of September. All public Societies of Ambala Division are requested to send names of delegates by the 15th October. The Delegate's fee is Rs. 3. Delegate forms can be had from the office. Telegraphic address Vandemataram, Bhiwani.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 21ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 43.

SEITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES

945-19.—Bhai K & Gir, Gadmal Gamanwalla a firm v. Harcharandas Purshotamdas.

289-20—Little & Co., Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm, v. Thakore Prasad Misri.

1385-20.—Survoyor & Co., Raghunath Devji & Co., a firm v. Saktirma Wamon Bapat, Manilal & Kher.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

LONG CAUSES

1391-19—Mans H M and Co, Putlabai v Vasudeo Narayen Zaoba, Littue and Co, Part heard.

LONG CAUSE.

1265-19—Capt and V, Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo Saraye v Mistry Subhan Vazir, Rus and G.

S C Ct 1202/22518-18—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhadas Muljibhai and anr v Anandji Vullabhdas and ors, Kanga and S.

419-17—Tyabji D and Co, Jairam Purshotam and anr v Shamji Devji and ors, Little and Co, Mulla and M.

1957-19—Bhai K and G, Bakubhai Ambalal a firm v Vadilal Motilal Shah and anr

598-17—Jehangir and S, Bhagirath Manilal Nathmal Foolchand and anr v Madh K and Ch.

625-19—Sme B and Co, Bai Manibai v Deoji Shamji, Ragh N and Co.

345-20—Amin and Desai, Padmabai widow v Hira Sakharam and anr, Mantri and Co, Kharas and Co.

2177-19—Bhai K and G, Gopalji Kanji a firm v Amratlal Lalji a firm.

761-18—Bhimji and Co, Sirdar Raghunathand Nana Saheb Ingle v Ramvallabh Shivdayal Toshnival, Malvi M R & Co.

1768-19—Malvi M R and Co, Tulsidas Madanji a firm v Jethabhai Kallianji a firm.

1727-19—Matubhai J and M, Chhaganlal Pitamberdas a firm v Charandas Chaturbhuj, Dastur and Co.

337 19—Tyabji D and Co, Bakubhand Jiva and Co a firm v S C Govinden, Purnanand Club.

969-19—Pandia and Co, Harji Morarji v Walji Khimji and Co a firm and ors, Mer K and Co, Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SETALVAD.

LONG CAUSES.

956-19—Pandia and Co, Sha Harilal Damodherdas v Jamsetji Hormusji Patel and ors, Mer K and Co, Hiralal Ph and Co, N C Dalal.

1219-20—Matubhai J and M, Mahomedally Abdul Chayam v Hussanally and Co a firm, Chitnis M and K.

818-19—Matubhai J and M, Mahomedally Ismail Dhuramsy v Joosab Peerbhoy Hussain. J

935-18—Dubash and Co, Jooranmal Punamchand v Hajarimal Kapurchand firm and ors, Khandvalla and Co.

1249-19—Mehta L and Co, M A Pathena v Ikegansi and Ohte a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

1431-19—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Pranjivandas Gamjvalla v Ianmejaya Chabildas and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

1551-19—Merwanji K and Co, Manekji Dadabhai Bhathena v Garlick and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

1628-19—Dikshit M and Co, Chandulal Dalsukhram v Vithaldas Tribhuwandas, Amirchand and Mang.

1642-19—Dikshit M and Co, Dhanibai widow v Vanichand Surajmal, Mantri and Co.

1406-19—Tyabji D and Co, Amichand Khimchand and anr v Rahimtulla Allibhai, M B Chothia.

392-19—Kanga and S, Anandji Dayabhai a firm v Sha Vadilal Purshotam a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1540-18—Mans H M and Co, J Moni and Co a firm v Popatlal P Kandolia, Matubhai J and M.

1200-20—N C Dalal, Bishwishwardas Shaiksaria v Tarachand Lalchand, Moti and D.

877-19—Soonderdas and Co, Amranghji Jethaji a firm v Hansraj Fulchand a firm, Payne and Co.

902-19—Mirza M and M, Narotam Jivatram v Singhji Soonderji and ors, Soonderdas and Co.

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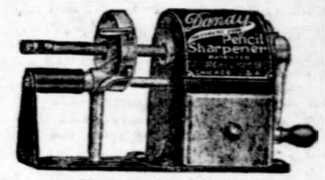

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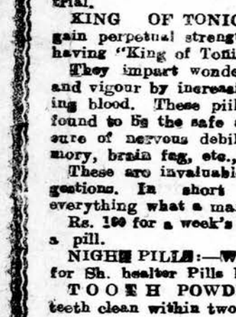

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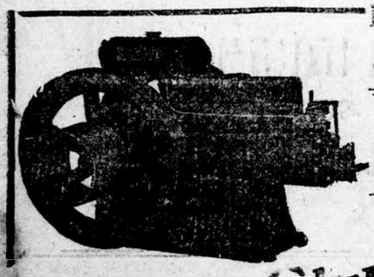

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PROCEEDINGS OF COURT MARTIAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The following correspondence will throw further light on the unsatisfactory behaviour of Government in the unfortunate Katchagari incident where Habibullah Shaheed was killed. The case is instituted not against all accused but only one and that too by court martial Mr. Haji Janmohamed, Secretary, Hijrat Committee, Peshawar received the following telegram from the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar.

"14th fixed for Private Chilkott Court Martial case. Come or instruct relatives of Habibullah to attend on his behalf".

On receipt of this message the Punjab Khilafat Committee passed a resolution to send their delegates Messrs. Zafaralikhan, Haji Janmohamad and Mr. Mohamdalam with legal advisors to watch the proceedings, but they were not able to reach in time. Hence the Deputy Commissioner was requested to postpone the case for four days. The resolution was sent to the Honorary Secretary All-India Central Khilafat Committee to take steps.

Mr. SHAUKAT ALI'S MESSAGE

Maulana Shaukatali sent the following message to the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar "Central Khilafat Committee" All-India, Bombay has taken *Hijrat* in hand. The Punjab Khilafat Committee is sending authorities and delegates Moulvi Zafaralikhan, Dr. Mohamadalam and Haji Janmohamed with lawyers to watch the proceeding of Chilcott Court martial case. The short notice given does not allow them to reach in time. Postpone case for another four days."

To this the Deputy Commissioner replied "Your telegram. I cannot postpone beyond my jurisdiction. Apply to Commander northern division Muree where the Court martial case takes place".

Maulana Shaukatali wired the Commander, Northern division thus:—"Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar wires that 14th is fixed for Chilcott Court martial case. The short notice does not allow legal advisers Moulvi Zafaralikhan, Dr. Mohamadalam and Haji Janmohamad authoritised delegates to reach in time to watch the proceedings of the case Postpone case for anther four days."

The Northern division commander replied "Referring your telegram of 12th to stop Court martial on private Chilcott. The day is postponed until 10 a.m. on 16th September to allow your representatives by leaving to-night to reach Muree in time. Further postponement cannot be accorded to without discomfort to the service."

INDIAN LABOURERS IN AMERICA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the New York letter appearing in to-day's "Chronicle", it is stated that a serious situation with regard to Indian labourers has been developed within the past two weeks in the United States. About two thousand Hindustani labourers now living in the United States are to be arrested and sent back to their country. So, Sir, even in free democratic America, the unfortunate Indians striving to earn an honest livelihood are to find no shelter. But why should we blame America, when nearer home in the Empire of which we are the proud citizens, we are treated as undesirables, *vide* the case of Canada, Australia, South Africa and East Africa. When our sister colonies only want Indian labourers, as indentured coolies for their sugar and rubber plantations, mere slaves to work on a bare pittance for their lordly masters, to be shot and kicked at on the slightest demand for better treatment as in the case of Fiji, then if the Americans turn the Indians out small blame to them. It behoves our leaders of all shades and opinions to insist on having a law of retaliation in case of countries treating Indians as undesirables and it is hoped that the next sessions of the Congress will take up this cause vigorously, so that the honour of India may not be smirched in future.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road, Fort,
Bombay, Sept. 16.

"INDIAN PRINCES AND POLITICS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is very gratifying to note that you have given some advice to the Indian Princes by an editorial in your issue, dated 8th September, 1920. It is certainly a fact that Indian princes are over suppliant to the bureaucracy and mostly flatter it in a way that altogether lowers them in public estimation. How can one account for Indian princes calling themselves Indian chiefs who regardless of all sense of Indian feeling go to the extent of deliberately abusing and condemning Turkey without looking to its circumstances by open official announcements merely to please bureaucracy on the ground that (Turkey) did not join with the Allies. This is nothing but betrayal of one's own kith and kin. The princes may adopt any undue measure to coax the favour of bureaucracy, but they must remember that this act, on their part, is in no way approved and taken in good light by both Government and the public. This is really exposing themselves to ridicule when they pose to pronounce their judgment over other affairs, without mending their own. Is this not a show full of hypocrisy?—Yours, etc.,

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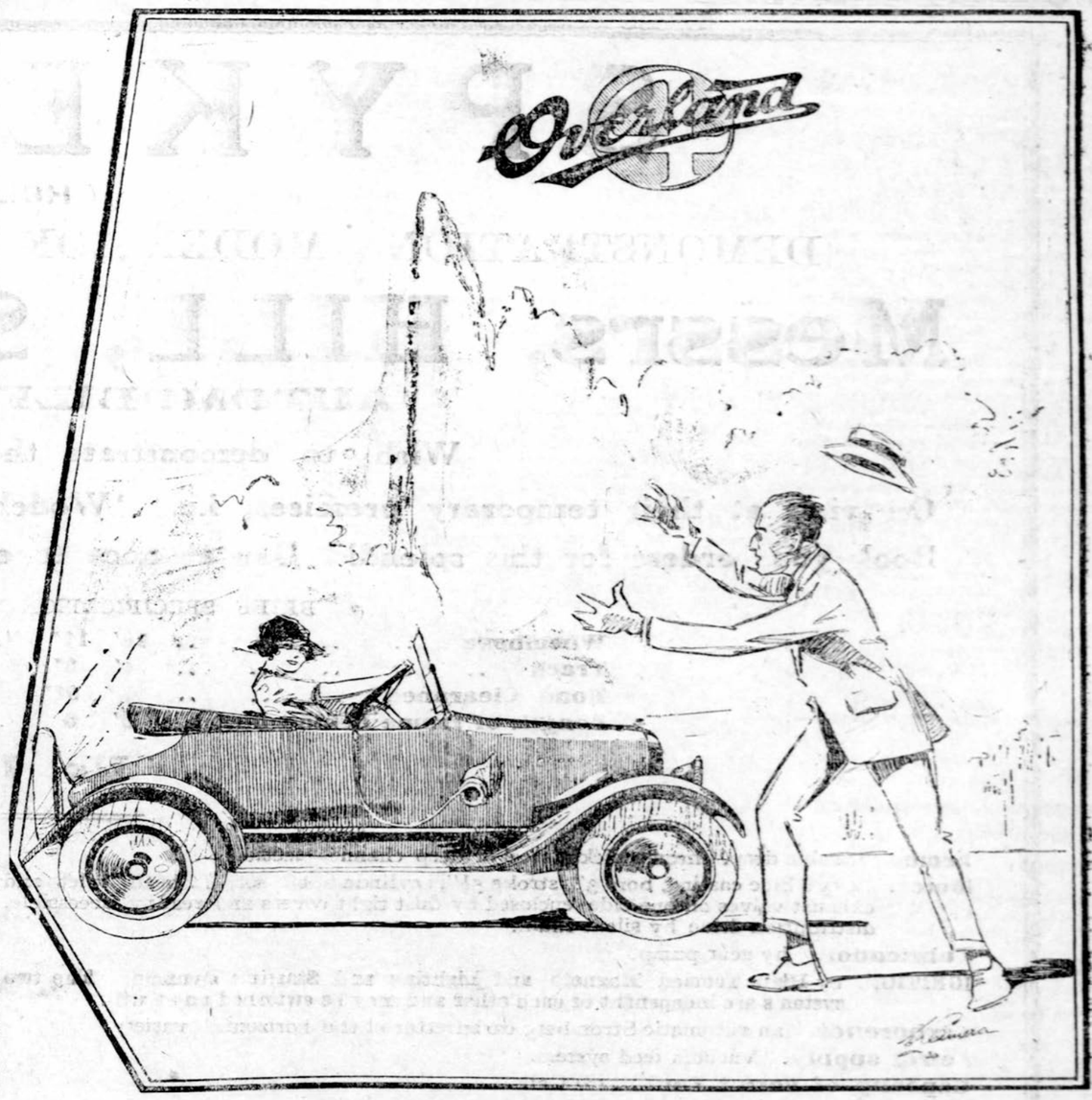

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